

RECORD OF DECISION

San Rafael Resource Management Plan and Rangeland Program Summary

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and in compliance with the regulations described under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1505.2, the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) issues this record of decision for the San Rafael Resource Management Plan (RMP).

DECISION

The decision is to approve the proposed San Rafael Resource Management Plan as the RMP and implement the resource management program decisions and the rangeland program summary described in Chapter 2 of the RMP.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Seven alternatives were developed during the planning process. Each alternative consisted of a complete RMP designed to address the planning issues and management concerns identified by the public and BLM. The alternatives were analyzed in the final environmental impact statement (EIS) filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on September 3, 1989. A description of each alternative is provided below.

ALTERNATIVE A

Alternative A continued the present levels of management and use of public lands and resources directed by the management framework plans (MFPs). In some instances, that would have involved continual development or expansion for the 12-year planning horizon. However, the current MFPs were deemed inadequate to direct management of most public resources. That left the manager without clear guidance or objectives to respond to public requests and resource management needs. Even so, alternative A represented a fairly balanced combination of uses. The estimated annual cost of implementing alternative A would have been \$1,105,900.

ALTERNATIVE B

Alternative B attempted to maximize the amount of livestock grazing and mineral production while providing for right-of-way corridors to aid development. Some uses would have been restricted to protect designated unique rangeland values in relict vegetation areas of critical environmental

concern (ACECs) and 30 acres of cultural resource sites. Sustained yield of forage for livestock would have been provided, while habitat for wildlife and wild horses and burros would have been managed at levels below potential. Watershed management programs would have supported livestock and mineral development needs, and recreation use would have been managed to prevent conflict with those uses. Average grazing use would have increased about 71 percent. While it is believed that mineral exploration and mining would have increased because of less restriction, little change in production was expected. The cost of implementing alternative B was estimated to be \$1,382,400 (25 percent higher than for alternative A).

ALTERNATIVE C

Increasing opportunities for nonmotorized recreation and protection of wildlife habitat were the primary goals of alternative C. Scenic ACECs at San Rafael Canyon, San Rafael Reef, Muddy Creek, Segers Hole, Sids Mountain, and Gilson Buttes, totaling 246,500 acres, would have been established with management emphasis on primitive values (closed to off-road-vehicle (ORV) use). ORV use would have been limited to existing roads and trails within the scenic corridor along Highway I-70 and management would have favored nonmotorized recreation values. Four cultural and historic ACECs and two relict vegetation ACECs (23,740 acres) would also have been closed to ORV use. These use restrictions would have protected crucial habitat for bighorn sheep and antelope, while restrictions on livestock grazing would have protected crucial winter habitat for mule deer and elk and enhance riparian and aquatic habitat areas. Management costs under alternative C were projected to be \$1,382,400 (25 percent higher than for alternative A).

ALTERNATIVE D

The goals of alternative D were (1) to provide for the maximum watershed condition by minimizing surface disturbance in critical watershed areas and (2) to provide the maximum protection of cultural resources. Although grazing would have been allowed to continue on all but 5,400 acres of the planning area, limitations on forage use to protect watershed values would have substantially reduced the average livestock use to about 30 percent of the maximum level under alternative B and to about half of that allowed under alternative A. Wildlife use would have been allowed to increase, so long as maximum watershed condition was maintained. The ACECs nominated under alternative C were to be designated under alternative D, and the Hebes Mountain, Pictographs, Swasey Cabin, and Little Black Mountain areas were to be added. Mineral exploration and development activities would have been restricted to protect critical watersheds and ACECs. Management cost was estimated to be \$1,258,900 (12 percent higher than that for alternative A).

ALTERNATIVE E

Alternative E was designed to maximize access and the opportunities for motorized recreation. Livestock and wildlife grazing would have been managed to accommodate motorized recreation by adjusting grazing seasons and use

levels where conflicts developed. Wild horse and burro ranges would have been expanded to allow animals to disperse to areas not frequently used by motorized vehicles. Watershed protection would not have excluded ORV use, and other recreation programs would have been subordinated to ORV recreation. Mining activities would have been managed to enhance motorized recreation opportunities. In eight areas (156,910 acres) designated for ACEC management, ORV use would have been limited to either existing or designated roads and trails. The estimated annual management cost under alternative E was \$1,297,800.

ALTERNATIVE F

Alternative F was formulated to address the following goals: (1) to provide for protection of critical soils throughout the planning area and scenic resources within San Rafael Swell; (2) to protect crucial wildlife habitat; (3) to provide special management for certain vegetation and cultural resource values; and (4) to maintain existing livestock and mineral uses where no conflict with the other listed goals would occur. Waiver of stipulations in areas of scenic values would have been based on an environmental assessment. All of the ACECs nominated in other alternatives would have been designated under alternative F, except Hebes Mountain, Little Black Mountain, and Gilson Buttes. Alternative F would have required more intensive management of all resources than is presently provided; this is reflected in the estimated management cost of \$1,501,200 (25 to 30 percent over that for alternative A).

PROPOSED RMP

The proposed RMP, like alternative F, was designed to: (1) provide for protection of critical soils throughout the planning area and scenic resources within San Rafael Swell; (2) protect crucial wildlife habitat; (3) provide special management for certain vegetation and cultural resource values; and (4) maintain existing livestock and mineral uses where no conflict with the other listed goals would occur. ORV use would be limited to designated roads and trails on 1,027,360 acres and prohibited on 151,770 acres. All but three of the ACECs nominated in other alternatives would be designated under the proposed RMP (Hebes Mountain and Little Black Mountain would not be designated; Gilson Buttes requires further study). Three ACECs would be proposed for withdrawal. The proposed RMP would require the most intensive management of all the alternatives. This is reflected in the estimated management cost of \$1,510,200 (36 percent over alternative A).

Management officials weighed the various alternatives, having determined to select one that would (1) satisfactorily resolve the planning issues, (2) strike a balance between national and local/regional interests, (3) have a reasonable implementation cost and reasonable types and levels of impacts from implementation, (4) within BLM's current and foreseeable capability to implement, (5) maintains multiple use management, and (6) avoid unnecessarily foreclosing future options. It was determined that the Proposed RMP Alternative best fulfilled those criteria, and it was selected as the RMP.

MINIMIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

All practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm that may occur during implementation of the RMP are herewith adopted. The mitigating measures that will be applied to all development activities and other uses within the San Rafael Resource Area are described in Chapter 3 (Special Management Conditions) and Chapter 5 (Standard Operating Procedures) of the RMP.

IMPLEMENTATION AND PLAN MONITORING

The RMP monitoring program detailed in Chapter 4, Implementation and Monitoring, is hereby adopted. The software program SYZGY will be used to track plan implementation, monitoring, and budget.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation in the development of the RMP was solicited throughout the planning process. A notice of intent to initiate the planning effort was published in the Federal Register on June 3, 1985. The notice listed potential planning issues and called for public comment on those or additional issues. A scoping meeting designed to incorporate additional public input in identifying issues was held June 13, 1985 in Castle Dale, Utah.

A preplanning analysis, which included a public participation plan, was prepared in September 1985. A news release issued November 20, 1985 announced the availability of the analysis. Supplement A, added in June 1986, was distributed to provide information about the RMP effort.

The draft planning criteria were prepared and also distributed to the public. A news release was issued and letters were mailed to interested parties announcing a 30-day public comment period on the planning criteria. The comment period ran from January 24 through February 22, 1986. The draft criteria were revised in response to the comments received.

On November 18, 1987 a planning workshop was held in Huntington, Utah to discuss the alternatives to be analyzed in the draft RMP/EIS.

Publication of the draft RMP/EIS marked the beginning of a formal public review and comment period. The 90-day comment period was initiated by publication of the Environmental Protection Agency's notice of availability in the Federal Register on September 9, 1988. The public was invited to comment on any aspect of the planning process, but especially the alternatives analyzed, data considered in the description of the affected environment, the projection of estimated effects, and selection of the preferred alternative. Comments were accepted through December 7.

During the 90-day comment period four open houses were held to explain and discuss the draft document. Sessions were held in Castle Dale on September 20, 1988; Green River on September 22; Huntington on September 27; and Salt Lake City on September 29.

Over 500 comments were received during the comment period. The proposed RMP and final EIS were prepared after the comments received from the public and other agencies were reviewed. The data and conclusions originally presented in the draft RMP/EIS were revised to accommodate additional information or public concerns. The proposed RMP differed from the preferred alternative presented in the draft document as a result of public comments, comments of other agencies, and agency review (BLM).

The proposed RMP was released to the public for a 30-day protest period beginning in September, 1989. The Bureau issued a press release dated August 30 announcing the availability of the document. The Environmental Protection Agency's notice of availability appeared in the Federal Register on September 1. The protest period concluded on October 2.

Protest Resolution

Seventeen protests of the proposed RMP were filed with the BLM Director. The decisions protested focused on management of desert bighorn sheep, the critical soil loss threshold and the effect on range management, wild and scenic river inventory and eligibility, designation of ACECs, the consistency review process, R.S. 2477, and ORV management.

One of the protests addressing the critical soil loss threshold was negotiated and resolved. The protestant submitted a letter of request to the Director withdrawing the protest. An element of the resolution process was a mutual agreement between the Bureau and protestant to the following language clarifying the intent of the critical soil loss threshold methodology.

Table N-3, Ecological Sites and Ecological Status Needed to Avoid Exceeding the Critical Soil Loss Threshold, is intended to be a starting point. It should be recognized that an average slope of greater than 20 percent was used for analysis purposes, and that all of the ecological status listed in column three were for such slopes. The ecological status needed to avoid exceeding the critical soil loss threshold varies by slope (Mason, 1978). The BLM intends to use actual slope when on the ground analysis is performed.

The BLM will use actual measurements in conjunction with the Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation. As better methods of evaluating soil loss on western rangelands are developed and accepted by the BLM (such as WEPPS), that method will be used for evaluating soil loss (Appendix N, page A-114).

Vegetation cover is also being collected in critical soils areas. This information, as well as other data collected, will be plugged into the Modified Soil Loss Equation (or more current and accepted method) as appropriate. The results of these calculations, as well as range trend and actual slope and cover data, will be used for evaluations on an allotment by allotment basis. If an allotment is determined to be exceeding the critical soil loss threshold and that range trend is down, changes in livestock management would be needed. These changes could include changes in grazing seasons, reductions in

livestock numbers, implementation of a grazing system or other agreements may be entered into to provide protection for these areas (page RMP-40).

The protest filed by American Rivers was resolved by the Bureau committing to complete additional review of river segments under established wild and scenic river procedures within one year of approval of the RMP. This will ensure that all rivers or streams on public lands in the resource area are evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the wild and scenic river system.

In response to the protest filed by the National Parks and Conservation Association, the BLM Utah State Director was directed to revise and expand the Consultation and Coordination section of the RMP to include a full discussion of the coordination that occurred in the draft EIS preparation process, and to clarify, by alternative, the meaning of "management of public lands would vary among the RMP/EIS alternatives and may or may not be consistent with NPS management." This has been done and is included as Appendix 1 of the RMP.

All other protests were dismissed by the BLM Director.

GOVERNOR'S CONSISTENCY REVIEW

The San Rafael RMP has been reviewed by the State of Utah and determined to be consistent with the officially approved resource-related plans and policies of the state, as evidenced by the Governor's letter to the BLM Utah State Director dated October 30, 1989.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL/INTERAGENCY CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

The San Rafael RMP has been determined to be consistent with the plans, programs, and policies of the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and Emery County.

PLAN AVAILABILITY

Copies of the RMP may be obtained from the following locations:

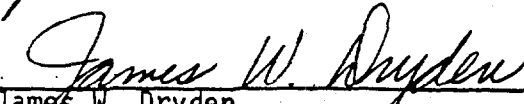
Utah State Office
324 South State, Suite 301
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Moab District Office
82 East Dogwood
P.O. Box 970
Moab, UT 84532

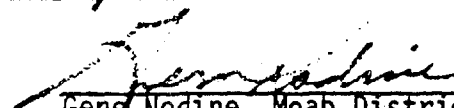
San Rafael Resource Area
900 North 700 East
P.O. Box AB
Price, UT 84501

In consideration of the foregoing and with full knowledge of the contents and purposes of the RMP, I herewith recommend the San Rafael Resource Management Plan and Rangeland Program Summary for State Director approval.

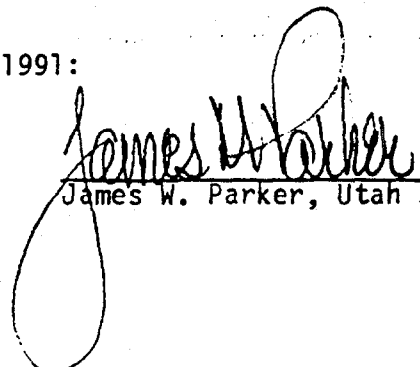
Recommended to the District Manager April 29, 1991:


James W. Dryden
San Rafael Resource Area Manager

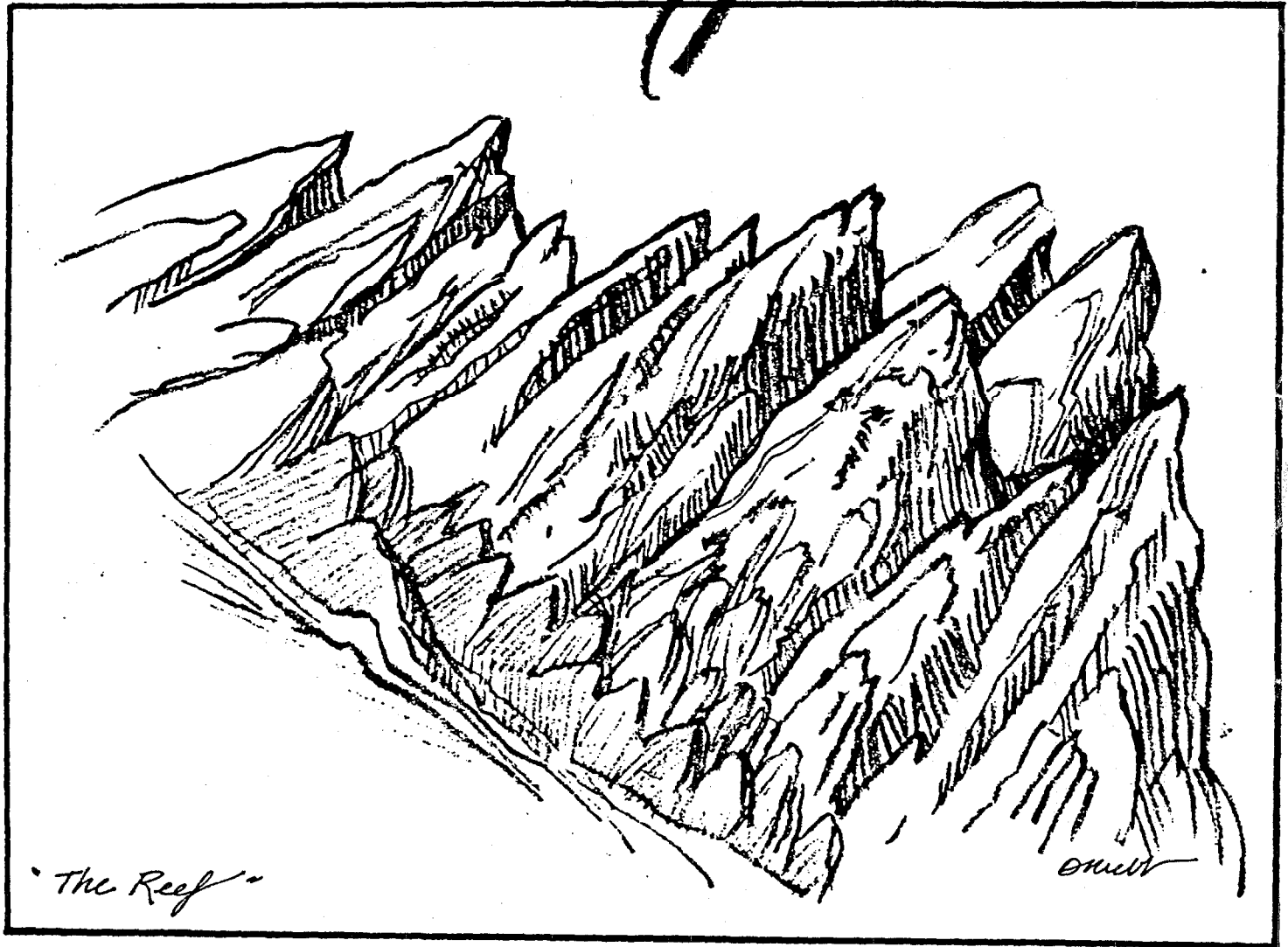
Recommended to the State Director, 5/3, 1991:


Gene Nodine, Moab District Manager

Approved, 5-24-, 1991:

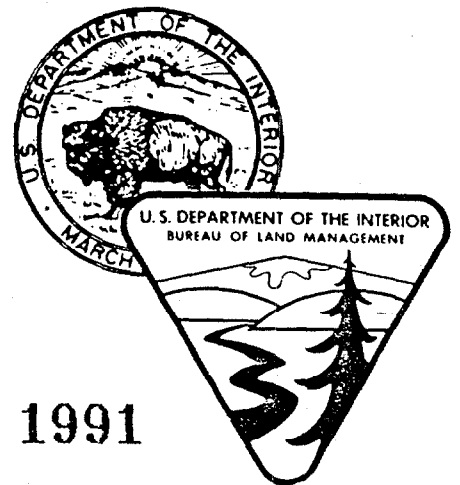

James W. Parker, Utah State Director

San Rafael



FINAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office
Moab District
San Rafael Resource Area



May 1991

SAN RAFAEL
FINAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Moab District, Utah

May 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1, Introduction to the Resource

<u>Management Plan</u>	<u>Page</u>
Overview.....	1
Purpose and Need.....	1
Geographic Setting.....	1
The Planning Area.....	1
The Grazing Area.....	4
Implementation.....	6
Conformance Requirements.....	6
Valid Existing Rights.....	6
Further Planning or Environmental	
Analysis.....	8
Implementation Priorities.....	8
Appeal Rights.....	8
Monitoring and Evaluation.....	8
Plan Maintenance.....	8
Modifying the Plan.....	8
Relationship to Other BLM Planning	
Levels and Studies.....	8
Public Involvement and Interagency	
Coordination.....	9

Chapter 2, Resource Management Program Decisions

Overview.....	11
Resource Management Plan Goals.....	11
Oil and Gas Management	
Management Objective.....	11
General Management Guidance.....	11
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	14
Geothermal Management	
Management Objective.....	15
General Management Guidance.....	15
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	15
Coal Management	
Management Objective.....	17
General Management Guidance.....	17
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	17
Mineral Materials Management	
Management Objective.....	17
General Management Guidance.....	19
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	19

Chapter 2, Resource Management

<u>Program Decisions (Continued)</u>	<u>Page</u>
Mining Law Administration	
Management Objective.....	19
General Management Guidance.....	19
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	22
Mineral Management (Nonenergy Leasables)	
Management Objective.....	23
General Management Guidance.....	23
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	23
Rights-of-Way	
Management Objective.....	23
General Management Guidance.....	23
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	26
Lands	
Management Objective.....	26
General Management Guidance.....	26
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	26
Withdrawal and Classification	
Management Objective.....	27
General Management Guidance.....	27
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	27
Forest Management and Development	
Management Objective.....	27
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	27
Wild Horse and Burro Management	
Management Objective.....	36
General Management Guidance.....	36
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	36
Grazing Management	
Management Objective.....	36
General Management Guidance.....	36
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	58
Cultural Resource Management	
Management Objective.....	61
General Management Guidance.....	61
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	63
Wilderness Management	
Management Objective.....	63
General Management Guidance.....	63

Chapter 2, Resource Management	
Program Decisions (Concluded)	Page
Recreation Management	
Management Objective.....	63
General Management Guidance.....	65
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	68
Visual Resource Management	
Management Objective.....	68
General Management Guidance.....	70
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	70
Soil, Water, and Air Management	
Management Objective.....	70
General Management Guidance.....	70
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	72
Habitat Management	
Management Objective.....	73
General Management Guidance.....	73
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	73
Endangered Species Management	
Management Objective.....	73
General Management Guidance.....	73
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	76
Fire Management	
Management Objective.....	76
General Management Guidance.....	76
Specific Management Prescriptions.....	76
Chapter 3, Special Management Conditions	
Overview.....	79
Special Conditions for ACECs.....	80
Big Flat Tops ACEC.....	80
Bowknot Bend ACEC.....	80
Copper Globe ACEC.....	81
Dry Lake Archaeological District ACEC.....	81
Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC.....	81
Muddy Creek ACEC.....	82
Pictographs ACEC.....	82
San Rafael Canyon ACEC.....	83
San Rafael Reef ACEC.....	84
Segers Hole ACEC.....	84
Sids Mountain ACEC.....	85
Swasey Cabin ACEC.....	85
Temple Mountain Historic District ACEC.....	85
Special Conditions for Areas Other than ACECs.....	86
Huntington Airport Lease.....	86
Recreation and Public Purpose Leases..	86
Wild and Scenic River Interim Management Prescriptions.....	86
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class Areas.....	89
Developed Recreation Sites.....	90
Critical Soils Areas.....	90

Chapter 3, Special Management Conditions	Page
Desert Bighorn Sheep	
Crucial Habitat.....	
Antelope Crucial Habitat.....	91
Mule Deer and Elk Crucial Winter Ranges.....	91
Riparian and Aquatic Habitat.....	91
Offsite Mitigation for Big Game Habitat.....	92

Chapter 4, Implementation and Monitoring	
Overview.....	93
Using the Resource Management Plan.....	93
Implementing the Plan Decisions.....	93
Monitoring and Evaluation.....	93
Modifying the Plan.....	94
Anticipated Implementation and Monitoring Needs.....	94

Chapter 5, Standard Operating Procedures	
Overview.....	103
Standard Operating Procedures.....	103
Soils.....	103
Water.....	103
Vegetation.....	104
Wild Horses and Burros.....	105
Livestock Grazing.....	105
Cultural Resources.....	105
Visual Resources.....	105
Wildlife.....	106
Endangered Species.....	106
Fire.....	106

Appendix 1 - National Park Service	
Consistency Review and Determination.....	A-1

List of Maps	
1 Vicinity Map.....	2
2 San Rafael Planning Area Boundary.....	3
3 San Rafael Grazing Area Boundary.....	7
4 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.....	12
5 Oil and Gas Leasing Categories.....	13
6 Geophysical Exploration Management....	16
7 Coal Management.....	18
8 Mineral Material Management.....	20
9 Mining Law Management.....	21
10 Right-of-Way Management.....	24
11 Land Disposals.....	28
12 Potential Land Aquisitions.....	32
13 Woodland and Vegetative Product Management.....	

<u>List of Maps</u>	<u>Page</u>
14 Grazing Actions.....	59
15 Limitations on Livestock-Related Range Improvements.....	60
16 Wild and Scenic River Study Segments.....	67
17 Off-Road Vehicle Use Designations.....	69
18 Visual Resource Management.....	71
19 Fire Management.....	77

List of Tables

1 Management of Recreation Resources....	4
2 Land Surface Administration.....	4
3 Management of Mineral Resources.....	5
4 Management of Grazing Resources.....	6
5 Areas Not Open to Mineral Entry Prior to the RMP.....	22
6 Lands Identified for Inclusion in Right-of-Way Corridors.....	25
7 Parcels Managed for Disposal Under Various Authorities.....	29
8 Lands Identified for Acquisition.....	33

<u>List of Tables</u>	<u>Page</u>
9 Lands Presently Classified for Lease or Disposal.....	34
10 Wild Horse and Burro Herd Unit Acreages, by Grazing Allotment.....	37
11 Allotment Management Categories and Grazing Management Actions.....	39
12 Grazing Management Actions, by Allotment.....	43
13 Key Forage Species by Grazing Allotment.....	48
14 Ecological Status by Percentage of Livestock Grazing Allotment.....	49
15 Wilderness Review Areas.....	64
16 Wild and Scenic River Study Segments and Potential Classifications.....	66
17 Status of Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Plants.....	74
18 Status of Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Animals.....	75
19 Anticipated Implementation and Monitoring of Plan Decisions, by Management Program.....	95

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION TO THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERVIEW

This resource management plan (RMP) and range-land program summary (RPS) (see chapter 2) set forth the land-use decisions, terms, and conditions that will guide and control future management actions in the Moab District's San Rafael Resource Area (SRRA). All uses and activities in the planning area must conform with the plan except for valid existing rights, which take precedence over actions in the plan.

The plan describes how the planning area will be managed, including

- mitigation measures that will be taken to avoid or minimize environmental harm;
- the sequence and priorities for implementing decisions;
- subsequent resource-specific activity planning that may be necessary; and
- how the plan will be monitored.

The RMP does not present information on the existing environment or the environmental consequences of the decisions. That information is discussed in the management situation analysis and final environmental impact statement.

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the RMP is to guide management of the public lands and resources in SRRA (map 1). Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop, maintain, and revise land-use plans for management of the public lands and their resources. Accordingly, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is required to develop and implement an RMP for each resource area.

The RMP will replace the existing management framework plan (MFP) for SRRA [BLM, 1979a]. It will be reviewed at 5-year intervals and revised or amended as necessary.

This RMP and companion final EIS also fill the needs of the court-ordered grazing EIS [U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Morton, 388 F.Supp. 829 (1974), Natural Resources Defense Council Inc. v. Andrus, 488 F.Supp. 802 (D.D.C. 1978)]. It reviews and, where necessary, revises management of grazing uses on public lands in the grazing area. Livestock management is identified as a required issue for alternative formulation.

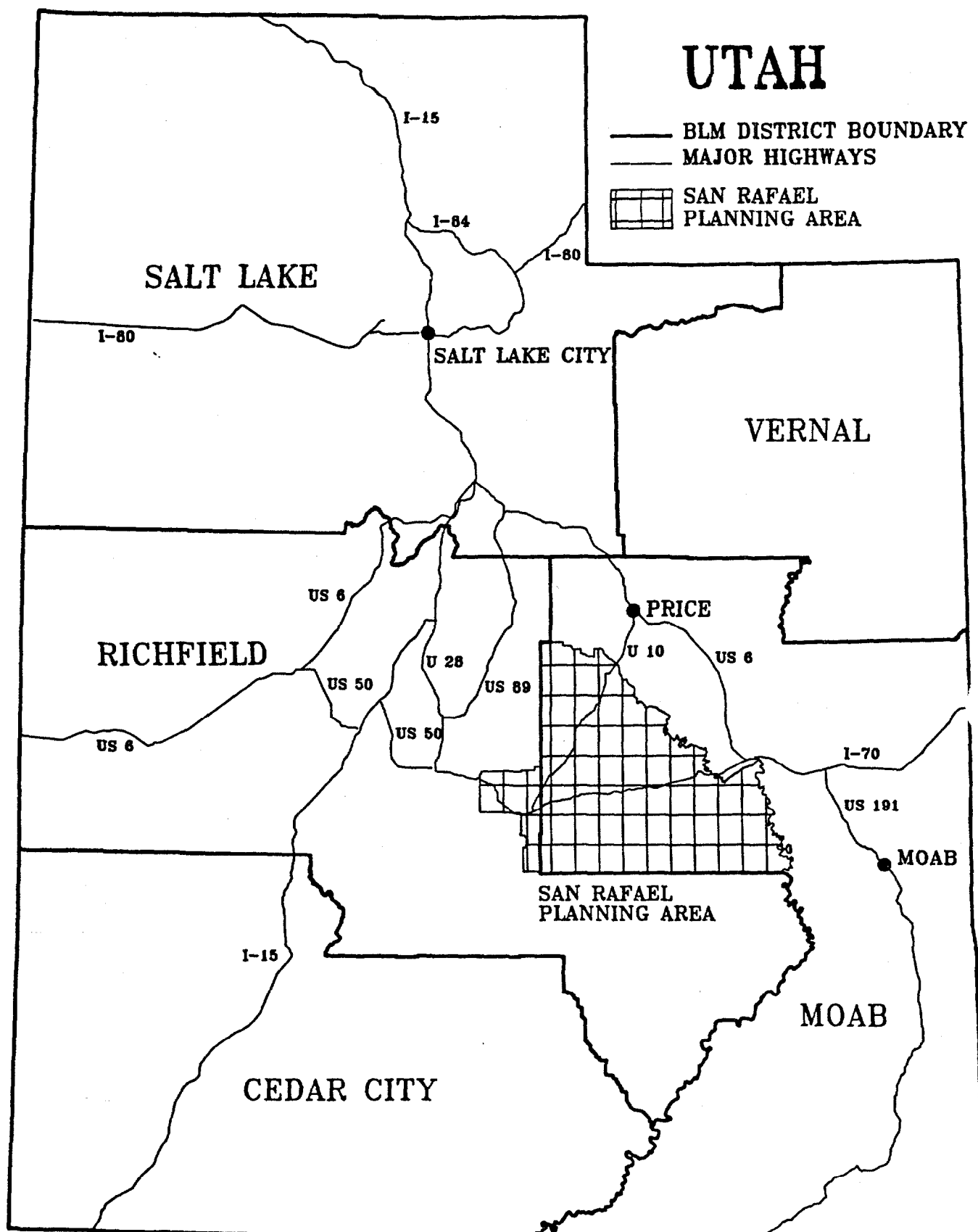
FLPMA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require BLM to seek public involvement at several steps in the development of an RMP/EIS. These documents afford the public an opportunity to review the thinking and rationale behind the many decisions leading to the RMP.

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

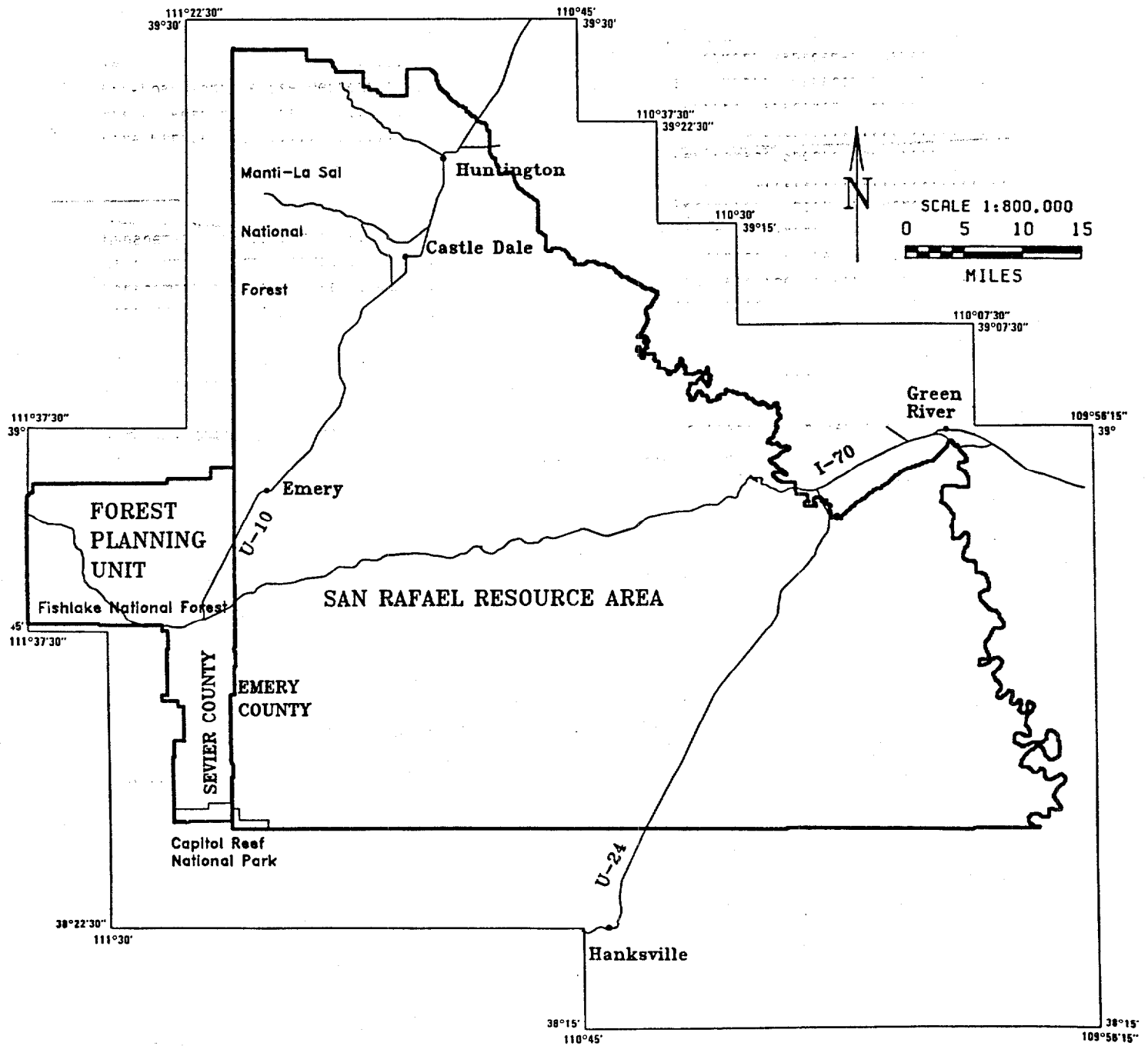
For grazing and wildlife habitat management purposes, the San Rafael RMP extends into the Henry Mountain Resource Area and northern portion of the Forest Planning Unit (FPU) of Sevier River Resource Area, Richfield District. Management decisions under all other programs are confined strictly to SRRA.

THE PLANNING AREA

SRRA, within the Moab District, is responsible for management of public lands and resources in the southwestern two-thirds of Emery County in central Utah (map 2). The resource area is bordered by the Emery County line on the west and south, the Green River on the east, and an



Map 1 - Vicinity Map



— PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY

Map 2 - San Rafael Planning Area Boundary

irregular line on the northeast which extends roughly northwest from just south of the town of Green River, across the San Rafael Swell just north of the San Rafael River, to the Manti-LaSal National Forest (NF) northwest of the town of Huntington. Interstate Highway I-70 cuts across the center of SRRA, and State Highways U-10 and U-24 also cross the resource area. Several small communities lie along Highway U-10 within the boundaries of SRRA. These include Castle Dale (the Emery County seat), Huntington, Clawson, Ferron, Emery, and Orangeville. The towns of Green River, Cleveland, and Elmo are located just outside the SRRA boundary.

BLM is responsible for management of some resources on lands administered by other federal agencies. BLM manages mineral uses, where allowed, on lands administered by National Park Service (NPS) and manages some aspects of federal mineral uses on lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). BLM also manages grazing in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA).

Moab District and SRRA administer underground operations of coal mines on both Manti-LaSal and Fishlake NFs. SRRA administers certain aspects of mining claims on the portion of Manti-LaSal NF in Emery County.

Management of recreation use on the Green River, from the town of Green River to the north boundary of Canyonlands National Park (NP), is shared between SRRA and the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation. SRRA administers recreation use on both banks of the river, including some area in the Grand Resource Area of Moab District.

Management responsibilities for recreation are shown in table 1. Land surface administration within the planning area is shown in table 2 (see also map 2). Table 3 shows mineral management responsibility compared to surface administration and gives the extent of split-estate lands within the planning area.

THE GRAZING AREA

SRRA administers grazing on the northern portion of FPU and on certain public lands in Henry Mountain Resource Area, in the northeast corner of Wayne County, east of Highway U-24. Sevier River Resource Area administers grazing on the

TABLE 1

Management of Recreation Resources

<u>Public Resource</u>	<u>Acres Administered by SRRA</u>
Public lands	1,538,620
Green River (in Grand Resource Area)	<u>9,300</u>
TOTAL	1,547,920

NOTE: Recreation use of the Green River from Green River State Park to Canyonlands NP is managed jointly with Utah Division of Parks and Recreation.

Source: BLM records.

TABLE 2

Land Surface Administration

<u>Jurisdictional Unit</u>	<u>San Rafael Resource Area (acres)</u>
Federal Ownership	
BLM-administered public lands	1,463,840
National Park Service	2,150
U.S. Forest Service	<u>155,840</u>
SUBTOTAL	1,621,830
State Ownership	
State Lands Commission	196,240
State Parks and Recreation	<u>2,240</u>
SUBTOTAL	198,480
Private Ownership	<u>152,220</u>
TOTAL	1,972,530

Source: BLM Records.

TABLE 3

Management of Mineral Resources

ADMINISTRATION OF SURFACE ESTATE		ADMINISTRATION OF MINERALS ESTATE (acres)			
Managing Agency or Surface Owner	Acres Total Surface	Federal Minerals by BLM	Federal Minerals by Other Federal Agency	State Minerals by State	Private Minerals by Owner
BLM (Public Lands)	1,463,840				
Federal Minerals		1,463,840			
NPS (Capitol Reef NP)	2,150				
Federal Minerals			1,510		
State Minerals				640	
USFS (Manti-LaSal NF)	155,840				
Federal Minerals		^a 155,840			
State Ownership	198,480				
State Lands Commission	(196,240)			195,660	
Federal Minerals		480			
Federal Oil & Gas		80			
Federal Oil, Gas, & Coal		20			
State Parks (Goblin Valley SP)	(2,240)				
Federal Minerals		2,240			
Private Ownership	152,220				
Federal Minerals		7,630			
Federal Oil & Gas		1,090			
Federal Oil, Gas, & Coal		1,630			
State Minerals				7,890	
Private Minerals					133,980
TOTALS	1,972,530	1,632,850	1,510	204,190	133,980

NOTE: Split-estate lands are those where the surface and minerals estates are managed by different entities. Federal minerals managed by BLM are carried into the RMP; other totals are for information only.

^aBLM manages leasable minerals only.

Source: BLM records and Master Title Plats.

remainder of FPU and on the southwestern corner of SRRA. The RMP/EIS addresses grazing concerns on all of this area.

Henry Mountain Resource Area administers grazing on certain lands in the southern part of SRRA. These lands were addressed in the Henry Mountain Grazing EIS [BLM, 1983b]; grazing concerns on these lands are not addressed in the San Rafael RMP, although other resource values are.

Additionally, there are small areas of SRRA lands along the boundary with Price River Resource Area on which grazing is administered by the Price River Resource Area. These lands were addressed in the Price River Grazing EIS [BLM, 1983a]; grazing concerns on these lands are not addressed in the San Rafael RMP, although other resource values are.

BLM also manages grazing uses, where allowed, on NPS-administered land. Grazing is allowed on two units of NPS land within the area covered by the grazing EIS (map 3). SRRA administers grazing on part of Glen Canyon NRA within Wayne County, adjacent to lands in Henry Mountain Resource Area where SRRA administers grazing. Grazing is currently allowed in Capitol Reef NP; a small part of this NP extends into SRRA and FPU. Grazing on most of this area is administered by Henry Mountain Resource Area and was addressed in the Henry Mountain Grazing EIS [BLM, 1983b]; grazing on a very small area adjacent to FPU is administered by Sevier River Resource Area.

Land surface administration within the grazing area boundaries is shown in table 4 and on map 3.

IMPLEMENTATION

CONFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

All future resource management authorizations and actions, including budget proposals, will conform with the plan. All operations and activities under existing permits, contracts, cooperative agreements, or other instruments for occupancy and use will be modified, if necessary, to conform with this plan within a reasonable period of time, subject to valid existing rights.

TABLE 4

Management of Grazing Resources

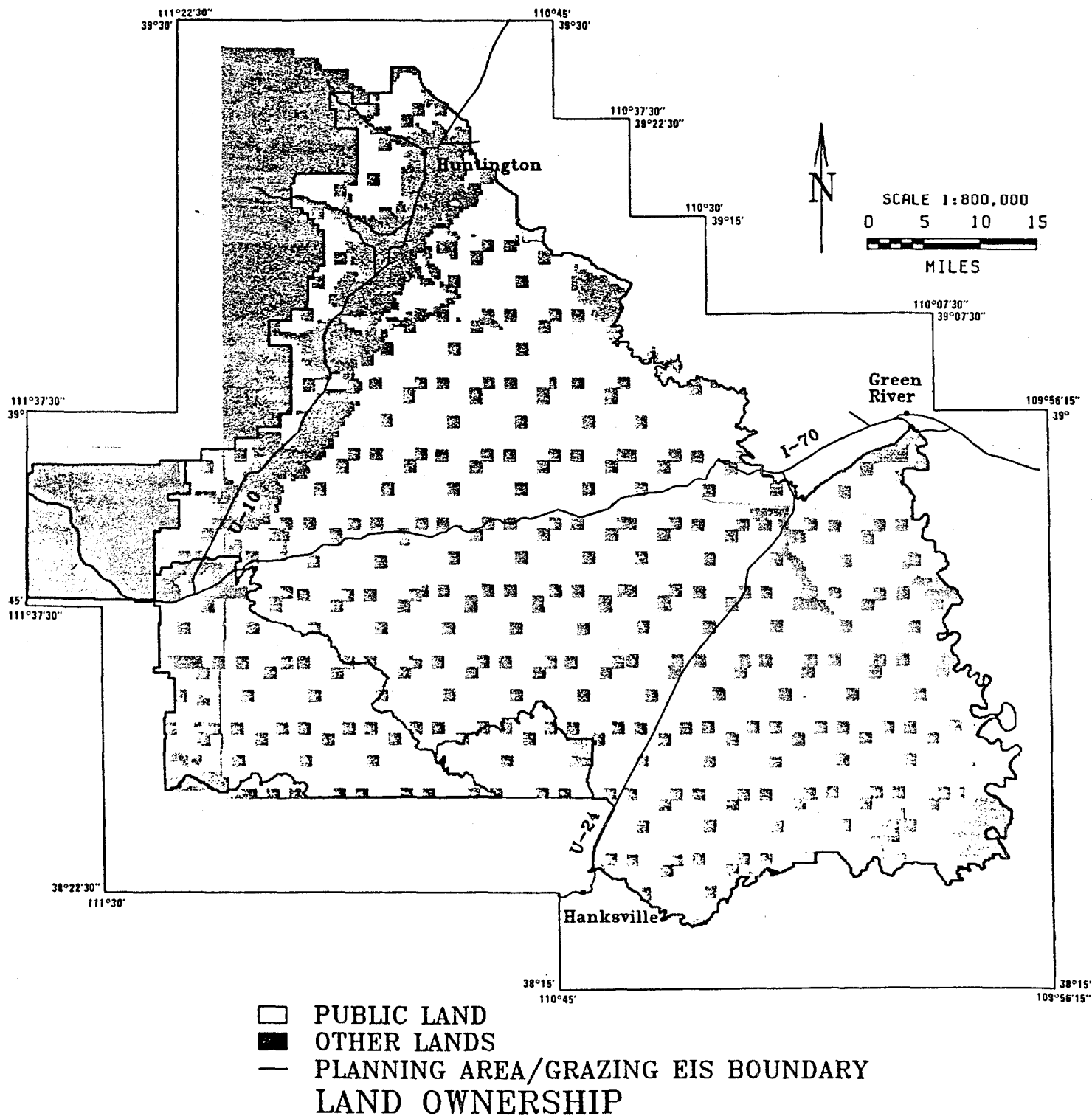
<u>Jurisdictional Unit</u>	<u>Agency Total (acres)</u>
San Rafael Resource Area	
Federal Ownership	
BLM-administered public lands	1,409,100
NPS (Glen Canyon NRA)	12,780
Total area covered by this grazing EIS	1,421,880

VALID EXISTING RIGHTS

Valid existing rights are those claims or rights to public land that take precedence over actions in the plan. For instance, a mining claim located before this plan was prepared, in an area withdrawn from mineral entry through the plan, may remain valid; a proposal to upgrade or modify a road within an existing right-of-way across an area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) would be allowed, even though management objectives (such as maintaining visual resource management (VRM) class I in a scenic ACEC) may not be met.

In concert with the second example above, BLM recognizes that there may be a need to relocate a segment of a road outside of the existing right-of-way across the same ACEC for safety, engineering, or maintenance reasons. In this case, the proposal would be evaluated through the NEPA process to determine need, preferred location, and necessary measures to minimize visual and other impacts. Again, management objectives may not be achieved.

Valid existing rights may be held by other federal, state, or local governmental agencies, individuals, or private companies. Valid existing rights may pertain to any right to use the public lands in the planning area in effect when the RMP is adopted. This plan does not repeal valid existing rights on public lands.



Map 3 - San Rafael Grazing Area Boundary

FURTHER PLANNING OR ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Decisions in this plan will be implemented as identified in the implementation plan. In most cases, more detailed and site-specific planning or environmental analysis may be required before an action can be taken. The EIS prepared in association with this plan will be used as a base and incorporated by reference in any additional site- or program-specific environmental analyses. Other required planning and analyses are incorporated in the decisions contained in this RMP.

IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

Priorities have been established for those decisions that will be implemented in accordance with the RMP. These priorities are intended to guide the order of implementation and will be reviewed annually to help develop the annual work plan (budget) commitments for the coming year. The priorities may be revised based upon changes in administrative policies, Departmental directions, or Bureau goals. The priorities for implementing decisions are shown in Chapter 4.

APPEAL RIGHTS

Any person adversely affected by a specific action being proposed to implement any portion of this plan may appeal such action pursuant to 43 CFR 4.400 at the time the action is proposed for implementation.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The effect of implementing the San Rafael RMP will be monitored and evaluated periodically to ensure that the desired results are being achieved. The frequency and standards for monitoring the plan are explained in Chapter 4. Monitoring will determine whether original assumptions were correctly applied and impacts correctly predicted, whether mitigation measures are satisfactory, whether conditions or circumstances have significantly changed, or whether new data are significant to the plan. Monitoring will also help to establish long-term use and resource condition trends and provide information for future planning.

PLAN MAINTENANCE

MODIFYING THE PLAN

The RMP can be modified through plan maintenance, plan amendment, or plan revision, all of which must be documented. Documentation consists of making RMP changes available to the public at BLM's Utah State Office public room, Moab District Office, and SRRA office.

Plan maintenance involves minor changes to the RMP to refine or further document the plan decisions. Such changes may be made in response to minor data changes, such as refinement of acreages or mapped data. Plan maintenance does not require formal public involvement, interagency coordination, or consistency review.

An RMP amendment would be initiated in response to a proposed action that could change the scope of resource uses covered by the plan decisions. An amendment would be required in order to proceed with a project documented as not being in conformance with the plan. The planning steps would be applied, and an environmental assessment (EA) or EIS prepared with full public involvement, interagency coordination, Governor's consistency review.

A plan revision would be a major overhaul of the RMP in response to formal monitoring. A revision could be triggered by the need to consider monitoring findings, new data, new or revised policy, a major change in circumstances, or a change in the terms, conditions, decisions, goals, or objectives of the approved RMP. A plan revision would require an EA, EIS, or supplemental EIS with full public involvement, interagency coordination, and Governor's consistency review.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER BLM PLANNING LEVELS AND STUDIES

Tiers in the Bureau Planning System

An RMP is developed within the framework of the BLM planning system, which has three distinct tiers: policy planning, land-use planning, and activity or program planning. This plan satisfies the requirements for the land-use planning tier. The Council on Environmental Quality

(CEQ) regulations provide for tiering to aid compliance with NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508).

Related Documents

Other documents are being prepared as a result of this land-use planning effort. A rangeland program summary was prepared concurrently with the RMP. An off-road vehicle (ORV) implementation plan is scheduled to be prepared within 1 year following approval of the RMP. Activity plans for ACECs, as required, along with allotment management plans, habitat management plans, a fire management plan, recreation management plans for special recreation management areas,

cultural resource management plans for selected sites, watershed activity plans, and the wild and scenic river management plan are scheduled for preparation as shown in Chapter 4.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

Public participation and consultation were encouraged and sought throughout the development of this plan. The RMP/EIS documents notices; coordination with other federal, state, and local agencies; public meetings; public review and comment; and other public participation efforts involved in the preparation of this RMP.

This Page Blank

CHAPTER 2 - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DECISIONS

OVERVIEW

The following sections set forth the decisions that will guide future management of public lands and resources in San Rafael Resource Area (SRRA). These resource management decisions, together with the administrative details discussed in Chapters 3, 4, and 5, constitute the resource management plan (RMP) for SRRA.

This chapter describes the objectives, guidance, and specific management prescriptions for each resource management program administered in SRRA. The grazing management section constitutes the rangeland program summary. These programs are interrelated and interdependent and must be viewed together with the special management conditions presented in Chapter 3 for a complete description of the management direction for the planning area.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN GOALS

The goals of this RMP are to manage public lands for multiple use of public resources, within the framework of applicable laws, regulations, and agency policies, as long as certain cultural resource values, certain scenic values, certain wildlife habitats, certain vegetation values, and critical soils are protected and existing livestock, wild horse and burro, and mineral uses are maintained where they do not conflict with the other listed goals.

"Certain cultural resource values" means the cultural resource values protected within Temple Mountain, Tomsich Butte, Dry Lake, Pictographs, Copper Globe, and Swasey Cabin Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) (map 4) and sites listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

"Certain scenic values" means the scenic values protected within the Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor, Muddy Creek, San Rafael Canyon, San Rafael Reef, Segers Hole and Sids Mountain ACECs (map 4).

"Certain wildlife habitats" means crucial and yearlong habitat for desert bighorn sheep; crucial habitat for antelope; crucial habitat for mule deer and elk; and riparian habitat.

"Certain vegetation values" means relict plant communities protected within the Bowknot Bend and Big Flat Tops ACECs and ecological values on The Wedge.

"Critical soils" are either highly saline or highly susceptible to water erosion.

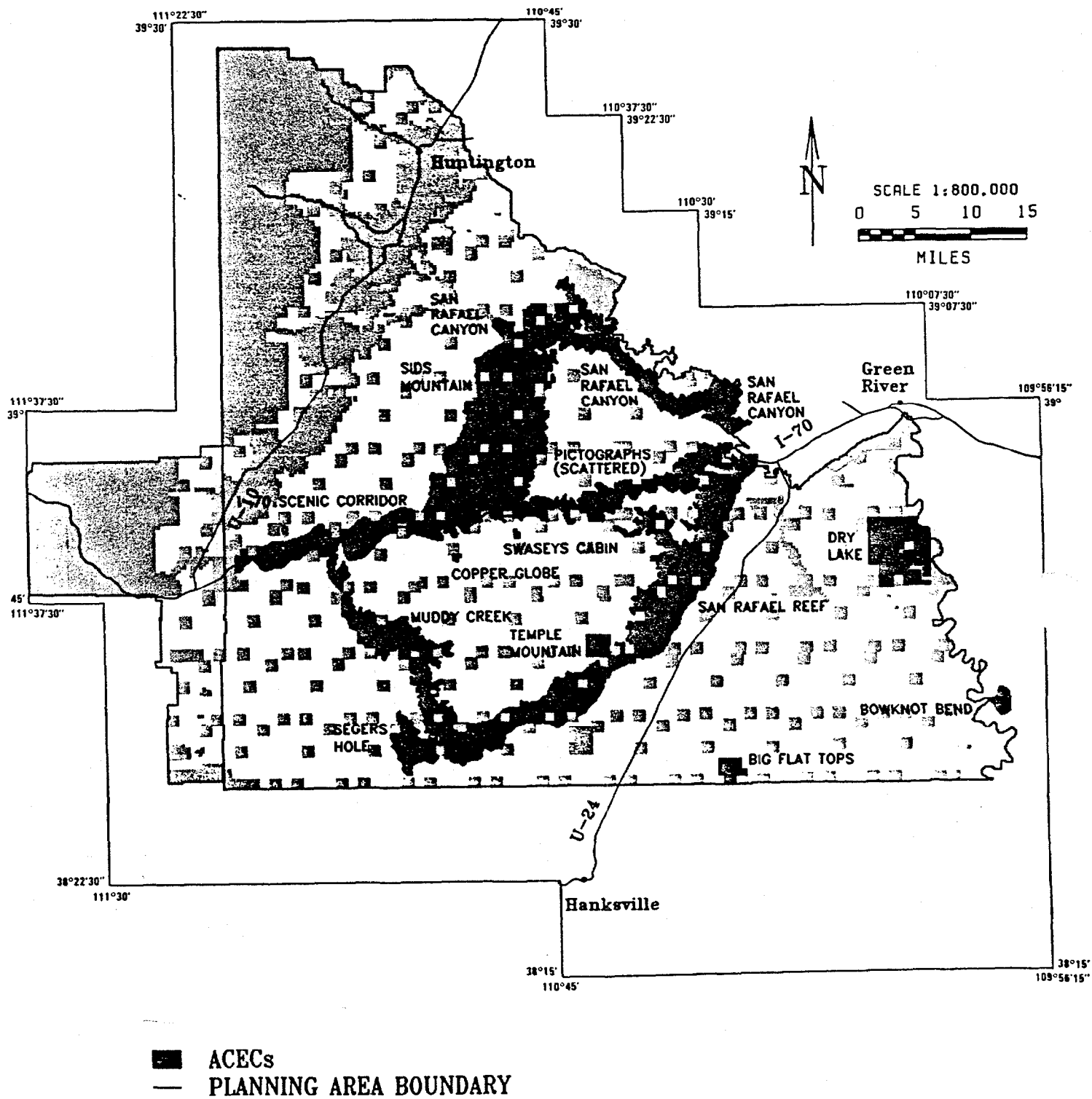
OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

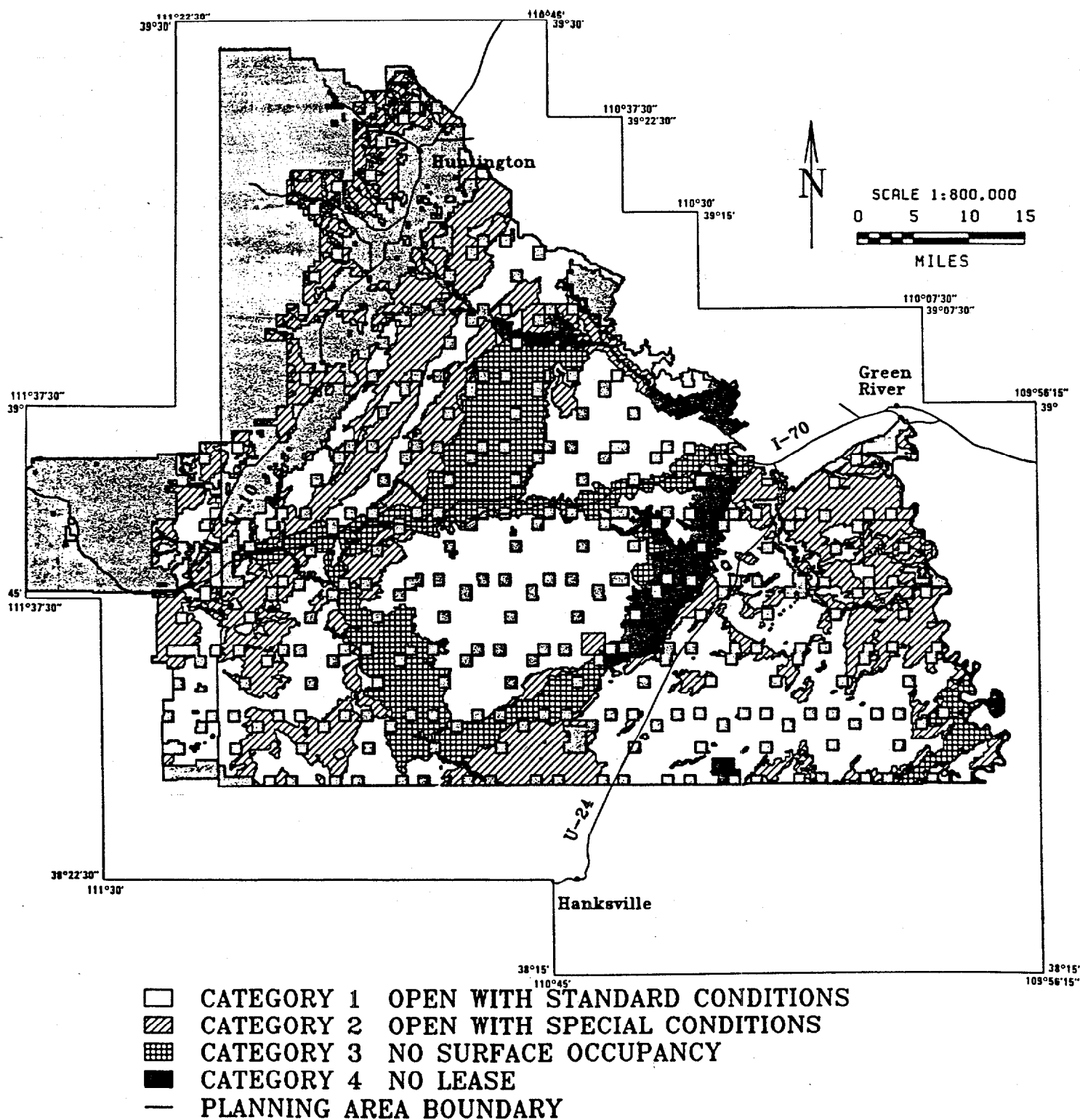
- + To lease public lands for oil and gas, and to allow geophysical activity to occur, only so long as RMP goals are met; and to administer operational aspects of federal oil and gas leases where BLM does not manage the surface.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Oil and gas leases issued prior to the RMP will continue to be managed under the stipulations that were in effect when the leases were issued. Leases issued after approval of the RMP will be subject to category restrictions in the RMP (map 5). Leases are issued by BLM's Utah State Office (USO). Compliance with lease terms is administered by the respective districts and resource areas.



Map 4 - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern



Map 5 - Oil and Gas Leasing Categories

San Rafael Swell Special Tar Sand Area (STSA) is available for tar sand or oil and gas development only through combined hydrocarbon leases (CHLs). Two CHLs were issued in the STSA prior to adoption of the RMP. After the plan is adopted, CHLs would be issued by USO under competitive leases, subject to category stipulations in the RMP. In the STSA, 112,560 acres are federal surface underlain by federal minerals.

Oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, carry the right to develop any tar sand resources that may be present outside the STSA.

Some federal oil and gas resources underlie lands not administered by BLM:

- Manti-LaSal National Forest (NF): BLM administers 155,840 acres of mineral estate.
- Fishlake National Forest: BLM administers 59,090 acres of mineral estate.
- Split-estate lands: BLM administers 2,850 acres of subsurface with state surface and 24,060 acres of subsurface with private surface.

The surface owner or administering federal agency manages the surface, and BLM administers the operational aspects of these leases with concurrence of the surface owner or administering agency where such use is authorized. BLM oil and gas leasing categories do not apply to these leases.

Geophysical operations are conducted under a notice of intent. BLM has authority to approve or deny work done under such a notice to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation of public lands or specially designated areas, such as wilderness study areas (WSAs) and areas identified in the RMP as requiring restrictions.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Leasing Category</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1 Open with standard conditions ^a	702,390
2 Open with special conditions ^b	468,670
3 No surface occupancy	225,900
4 No lease	66,880

^aSee Chapter 5.

^bSee Chapter 2.

On the lands in category 2, surface restrictions apply to the following areas:

- Dry Lake ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (middle portion)
- Temple Mountain ACEC
- existing land leases
- critical soils areas

Category 2 seasonal restrictions apply to the following areas:

- desert bighorn sheep crucial habitat
- antelope crucial habitat
- mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges

Category 3 (no surface occupancy) apply to these areas:

- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC
- Muddy Creek ACEC
- San Rafael Reef ACEC (south portion)
- Segers Hole ACEC
- Sids Mountain ACEC
- recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) P-class areas inside and outside ACECs
- riparian and aquatic habitat

Category 4 (no lease) apply to the following areas:

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC
- Copper Globe ACEC
- Pictographs ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (upper and lower portions)
- San Rafael Reef ACEC (north portion)
- Swasey Cabin ACEC
- developed recreation sites

<u>Geophysical Activity</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Standard conditions ^a	702,390
Special conditions	761,450

^aSee chapter 5.

The special conditions include both surface and seasonal restrictions. Surface restrictions apply to these areas:

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC
- Copper Globe ACEC
- Dry Lake ACEC
- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC
- Muddy Creek ACEC
- Pictographs ACEC

- San Rafael Canyon ACEC
- San Rafael Reef ACEC
- Segers Hole ACEC
- Sids Mountain ACEC
- Swasey Cabin ACEC
- Temple Mountain ACEC
- existing land leases
- ROS P-class areas
- developed recreation sites
- critical soils
- riparian areas and aquatic habitat

Seasonal restrictions apply to the following areas:

- bighorn sheep crucial habitat
- antelope crucial habitat
- mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges

The restrictions applied to geophysical activity in the listed areas will be as described below (map 6).

The Big Flat Tops, Bowknot Bend, and San Rafael Reef (north portion) ACECs, which are in category 4 for oil and gas leasing, will be surveyed for relict vegetation, and relict vegetation areas avoided.

In the Copper Globe, Pictographs, and Swasey Cabin ACECs, which are in category 4 for oil and gas leasing, no explosives will be allowed in the ACEC, and no surface disturbance will be allowed within 100 feet of pictographs, mine portals, or buildings. Disturbed areas in Copper Globe and Swasey Cabin ACECs will be reclaimed to visual resource management (VRM) class II.

No explosives will be allowed in riparian and aquatic habitat areas, which are in oil and gas leasing category 3 (no surface occupancy).

No explosives will be allowed on developed recreation sites, and no surface disturbance will be allowed within 100 feet of structures. Disturbed areas will be reclaimed to meet the objectives of VRM class II.

Disturbed areas within the Highway I-70 Corridor, Muddy Creek, San Rafael Canyon (upper and

lower portions), San Rafael Reef, Segers Hole, and Sids Mountain ACECs and ROS P-class areas will be reclaimed to meet the objectives of VRM class I. All these areas are in category 3 for oil and gas leasing, except for the listed portions of San Rafael Canyon and San Rafael Reef ACECs, which are in category 4.

In the middle portion of San Rafael Canyon ACEC, disturbed areas will be reclaimed to meet VRM class II objectives.

Temple Mountain and Dry Lake ACECs, existing land leases, and critical soils areas have the same restrictions as oil and gas leasing category 2. Seasonal restrictions for antelope, bighorn sheep, elk, and mule deer are also the same as those for oil and gas leasing category 2.

GEOHERMAL MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To allow geothermal leasing and development, only as long as RMP goals are met.

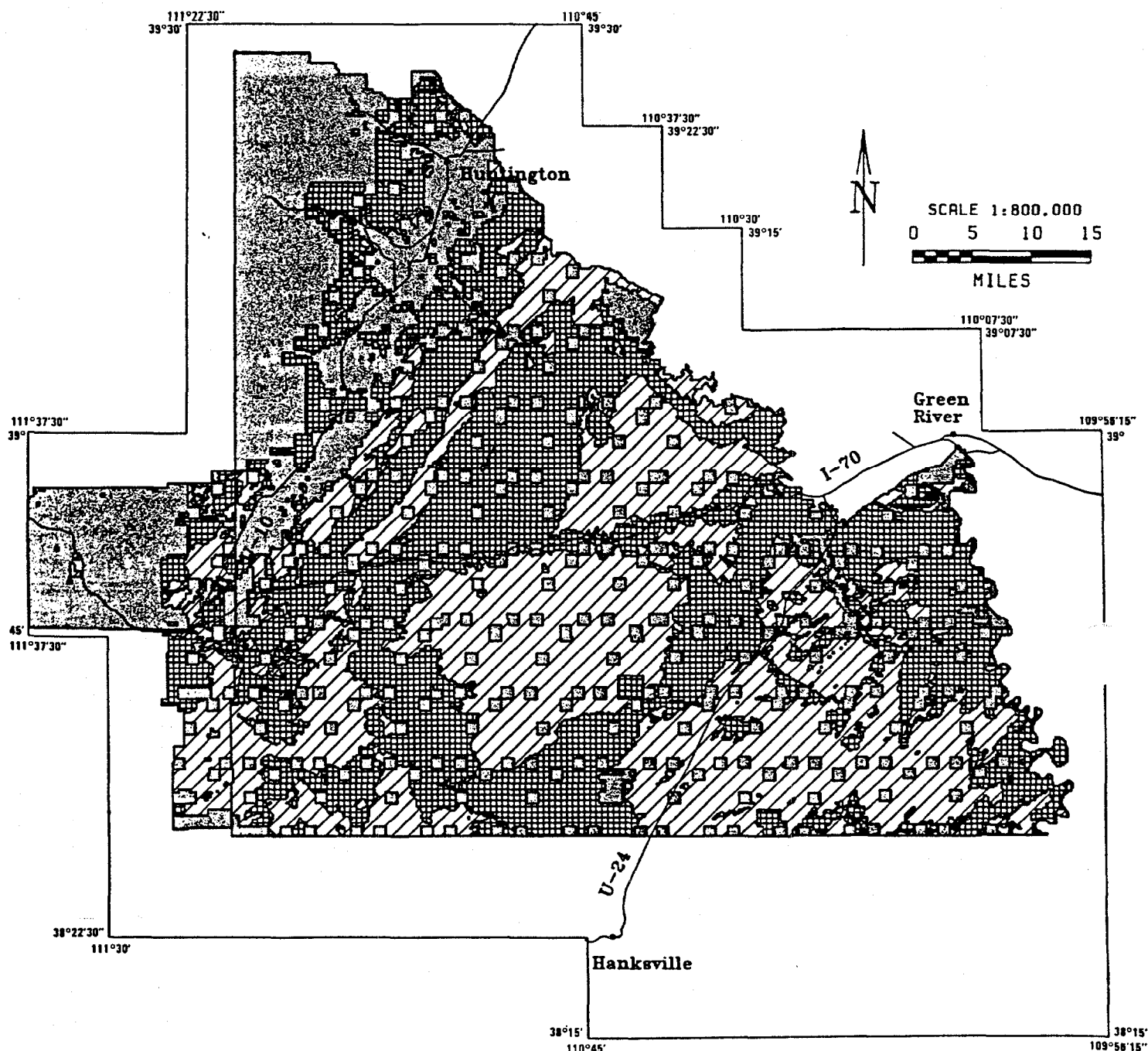
GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

A portion of Undine Springs geothermal area (about 18,850 acres) extends into SRRA. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has identified this area as prospectively valuable for geothermal resources, but no data are available to confirm whether or not a geothermal resource is present. No interest has been expressed in geothermal leasing. Leases in Undine Springs geothermal area would be noncompetitive and would be issued by USO.

If and when interest is expressed in geothermal leasing, the conditions developed for oil and gas leasing will apply. If the conditions prove unsatisfactory, the RMP will be amended to establish leasing conditions and exploration requirements.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

See Oil and Gas Management.



- ▨ OPEN WITH STANDARD CONDITIONS
- ▩ OPEN WITH SPECIAL CONDITIONS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY

Map 6 - Geophysical Exploration Management

COAL MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To allow coal exploration and leasing on public lands inside the Wasatch and Emery KRCRA's that have been found suitable, so long as RMP goals are met and to administer operational aspects of federal coal leases.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Coal resources within the planning area are limited to the Emery coal field. The field has high development potential and has been designated as a KRCRA. Unsuitability criteria were applied to public lands within the KRCRA (see map 7) to delineate areas that have other resource values that may restrict leasing and/or certain types of mining methods. From the unsuitability assessment and the RMP special conditions, the plan will provide protection for other resources while allowing coal exploration and leasing within the KRCRA.

Leases are issued by USO. No leasing will occur outside the KRCRA unless an unsuitability review is done on those lands. The regional coal team has recently decertified regional leasing and has initiated lease by application. Industry applications for coal leases will be leased by competitive bid. When issued, the leases will be subject to the special conditions described in the RMP, as well as through the unsuitability criteria.

A total of 33,840 acres of public land overlie the Emery KRCRA. The unsuitability study identified 4,100 acres unsuitable to leasing or mining due to areas of municipal watersheds and coal overlain by public land within an incorporated town (town of Emery). In addition, the 10-acre Rochester Pictographs are closed to leasing and exploration to be consistent with management prescriptions for other similar archaeological sites within the planning area. A no-surface-occupancy prescription applies to 2,130 acres to protect the Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC and riparian and aquatic habitat. The no-surface-occupancy requirement for the I-70 scenic corridor will, in essence, prohibit coal

exploration since almost all coal exploration is done by core drilling. However, the I-70 corridor is narrow where it intersects the Emery coal field, and coal information can still be obtained from either side of the corridor. Coal leasing and underground mining can still occur under the Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC as long as there is no surface disturbance.

Riparian zones within the Emery coal field are designated as no-surface-occupancy areas to protect the resource values contained therein. Current regulations for coal exploration and mining prohibit disturbances in riparian zones.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Coal Leasing</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Standard conditions	16,520
Special conditions	11,080
No surface occupancy	2,130
Determined unsuitable for mining	4,100
Closed	10

In the special conditions area, surface restrictions will be imposed to protect sensitive soils, and seasonal restrictions to protect mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges.

The no-surface-occupancy stipulation applies to protect the Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC and riparian and aquatic habitat.

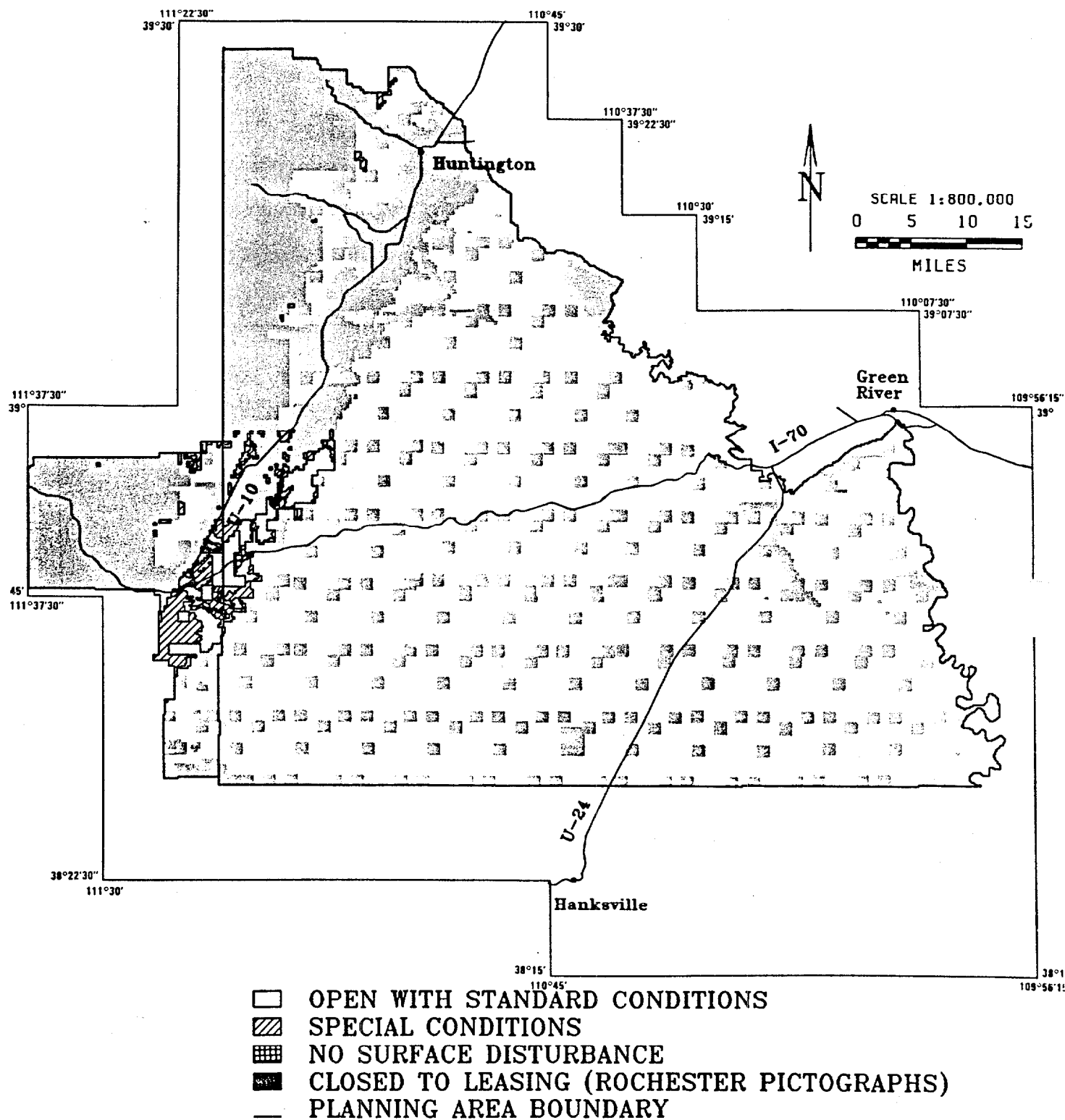
The areas determined unsuitable for mining include municipal watersheds and federal lands in incorporated cities.

The Rochester Pictographs area is closed to leasing to protect cultural values.

MINERAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To make federal mineral materials available where needed, only so long as RMP goals are met.



Map 7 - Coal Management

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Mineral materials are disposed of by sale at fair market value or by free use permit to public agencies and nonprofit organizations. Disposal sites are established in response to specific requests. The RMP determines areas available for use of mineral materials and conditions to be applied for use of material sites (map 8).

Under the RMP, existing sites will continue to be used, subject to the permit conditions applied when the permit was issued. Sales and free use permits are prepared at the resource area offices.

Six areas totaling about 770 acres have been designated as community pits.

Free use of petrified wood (up to 250 pounds per person per year) is allowed for noncommercial purposes on all public lands unless otherwise provided for through notice in the Federal Register. No areas have been designated as closed to petrified wood collecting in SRRA.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Mineral Material</u> <u>Disposal and Development</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Standard Conditions	702,390
Special Conditions	468,670
No disposal	292,780

In the areas covered by special conditions, both surface and seasonal restrictions apply. Surface restrictions apply to protect these areas:

- Dry Lake ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (middle portion)
- Temple Mountain ACEC
- existing land leases
- critical soils

Seasonal restrictions apply to:

- desert bighorn sheep crucial habitat
- antelope crucial habitat
- mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges.

The following areas are closed to use and development of mineral materials:

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC
- Copper Globe ACEC
- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC
- Muddy Creek ACEC
- Pictographs ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (upper and lower portions)
- San Rafael Reef ACEC
- Segers Hole ACEC
- Sids Mountain ACEC
- Swasey Cabin ACEC
- developed recreation sites
- ROS P-class areas inside and outside ACECs
- riparian and aquatic habitat areas

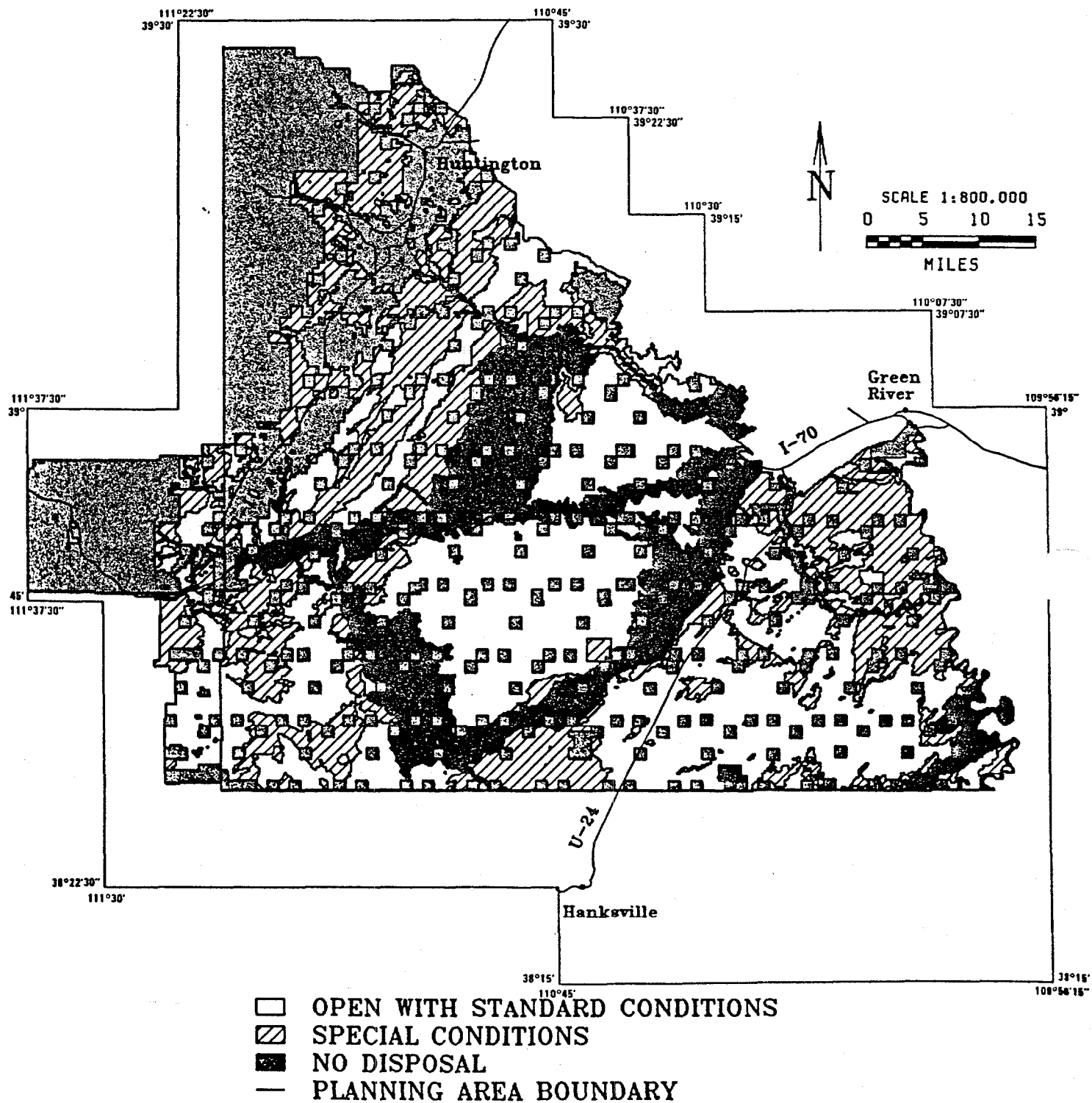
MINING LAW ADMINISTRATION

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

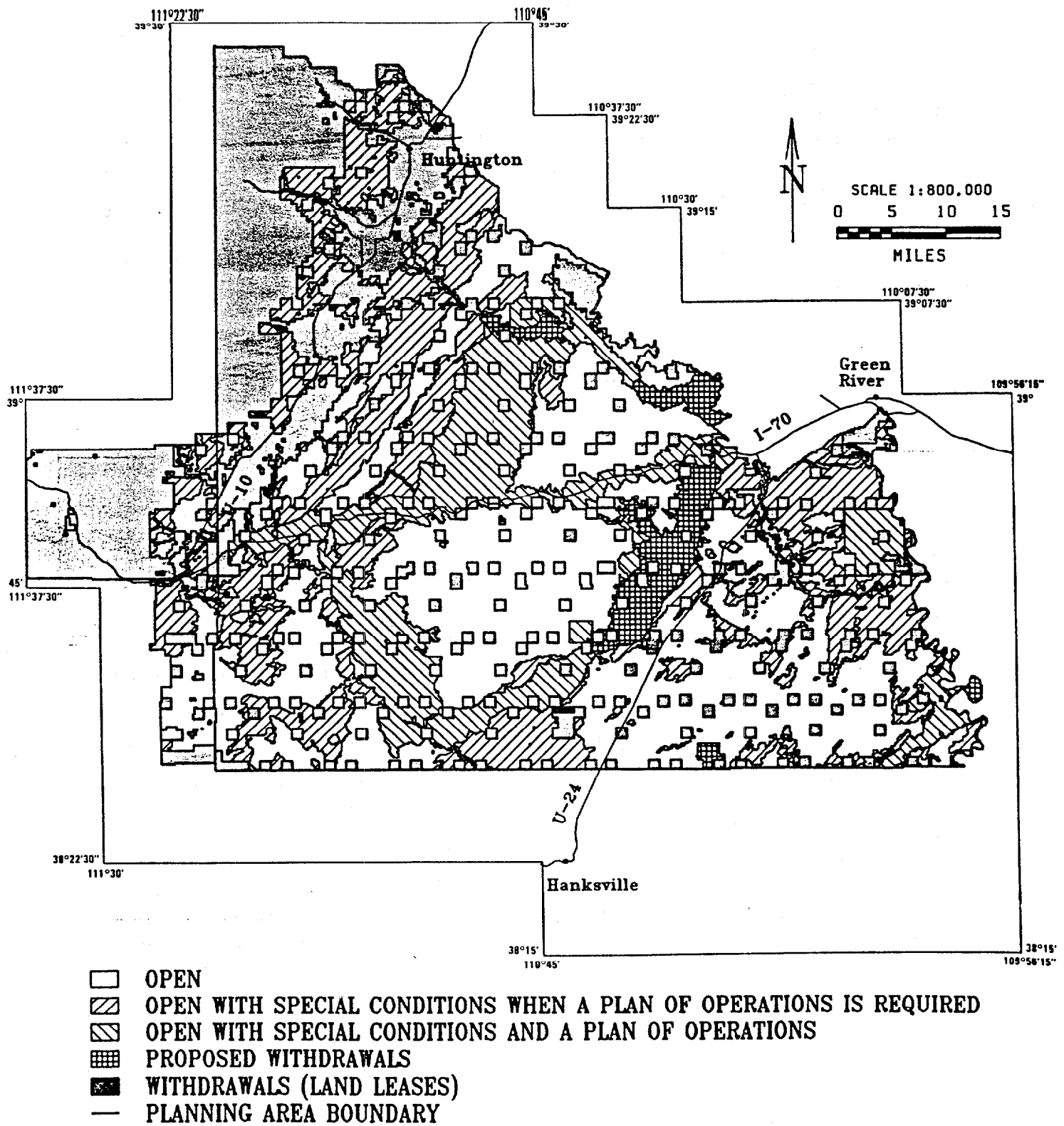
- + To make public lands available for claim location and mineral development, so long as the scenic values, relict vegetation, and cultural or historic values identified in the RMP goals are protected; to apply RMP goals to mineral development only so long as valid legal rights of claimants are not curtailed; and to administer operational aspects of claims where BLM does not manage the surface.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Locatable minerals are administered under the mining laws, which preserve individuals' and corporations' rights to enter on the public lands to claim (locate) certain types of mineral discoveries. All public lands overlying federal minerals are open to mining claim location unless specifically withdrawn from mineral entry by secretarial order or public law or segregated from mineral entry under specific reservations, such as a recreation and public purpose (R&PP) lease (map 9). Lands not open to mineral entry prior to the RMP are shown in table 5.



Map 8 - Mineral Material Management



Map 9 - Mining Law Management

TABLE 5

Areas Not Open to Mineral Entry
Prior to the RMP

<u>Segregations</u>	<u>(acres)</u>
Airport and R&PP leases	1,780
TOTAL	1,780

The RMP identifies lands proposed for withdrawal from mineral entry, but does not serve to withdraw these lands. BLM must file an application for secretarial withdrawal. Upon BLM's filing for such a withdrawal, the identified lands would become segregated from entry for 2 years. If the Secretary orders a withdrawal, the segregation ceases and the withdrawal becomes effective. If the Secretary disagrees with BLM's recommendation, he can release the segregation. If the Secretary fails to act, the segregation expires after 2 years. Proposed withdrawals of more than 5,000 acres require congressional approval. Valid existing rights of claims located on these areas prior to segregation will not be affected.

The RMP does not impose conditions on work done under a notice of intent, but does provide special conditions to apply to work approved under a plan of operation, regardless of whether the claim is located before or after the RMP is adopted. For claims located prior to a segregation, work done under a plan of operation may be approved with special conditions to protect the resource value for which the segregation was made.

BLM administers claim recording requirements (at USO) and operational aspects of mining federally owned minerals (at SRRA), whether or not BLM administers the surface. Mining claims located on U.S. Forest Service-administered (USFS) lands are located, recorded, and operated very much like claims on public land. Location and operation of mining claims on other federal lands or split-estate lands is extremely restricted under various land ownership laws. The surface owner or administering federal agency manages the surface. RMP requirements do not apply to nonpublic lands.

Manti-LaSal NF: administer mining claims on 155,840 acres.

Fishlake NF: administer mining claims 59,090 acres

Federally owned locatable minerals underlying federal lands administered by the National Park Service (NPS) within SRRA boundaries are not available for claim location, because all NPS-administered land has been withdrawn from mineral entry.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Mining Claim Location</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Administer mining claim location	1,463,840
Open to entry	1,395,180
Proposed for withdrawal	66,880

The following areas are recommended for withdrawal (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity):

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC
- Copper Globe ACEC
- Pictographs ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (upper and lower portions)
- San Rafael Reef ACEC (north portion)
- Swasey Cabin ACEC
- developed recreation sites

Approve Plans of Operation	259,830
----------------------------	---------

Plans of operation are required for the following areas:

- Dry Lake ACEC
- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC
- Muddy Creek ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (middle portion)
- San Rafael Reef ACEC (south portion)
- Segers Hole ACEC
- Sids Mountain ACEC
- Temple Mountain ACEC
- ROS P-class areas outside the ACECs

When a plan of operation is required, certain areas will be covered by surface or seasonal conditions. Surface restrictions apply to

riparian and aquatic habitat areas and critical soils areas. Seasonal restrictions apply to desert bighorn sheep crucial habitat, antelope crucial habitat, and mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges.

MINERAL MANAGEMENT (NONENERGY LEASABLES)

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To allow mineral leasing and development, only so long as RMP goals are met.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

In SRRA, potash is the only mineral that has been managed under this program, although other nonenergy leasable minerals could be leased, if found to occur in marketable quantities. No interest has been expressed in potash leasing. In areas where mineral values are not known, SRRA could issue prospecting permits, which could lead to issuance of a preference right lease. Leases are issued by USO. Once an area is leased, the Federal Government is committed to allowing mining on the lease.

If and when interest is expressed in potash leasing, the conditions developed for oil and gas leasing will apply. If the conditions prove unsatisfactory, the RMP will be amended to establish leasing conditions and exploration requirements.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

See Oil and Gas Management.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To designate right-of-way corridors; to allow discretionary rights-of-way only so long as RMP goals are met; and to process other rights-of-way upon request.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

The plan recognizes valid existing rights, including (1) rights of access to inheld private and state lands and (2) rights-of-way for county, state, or municipal roads. The manage-

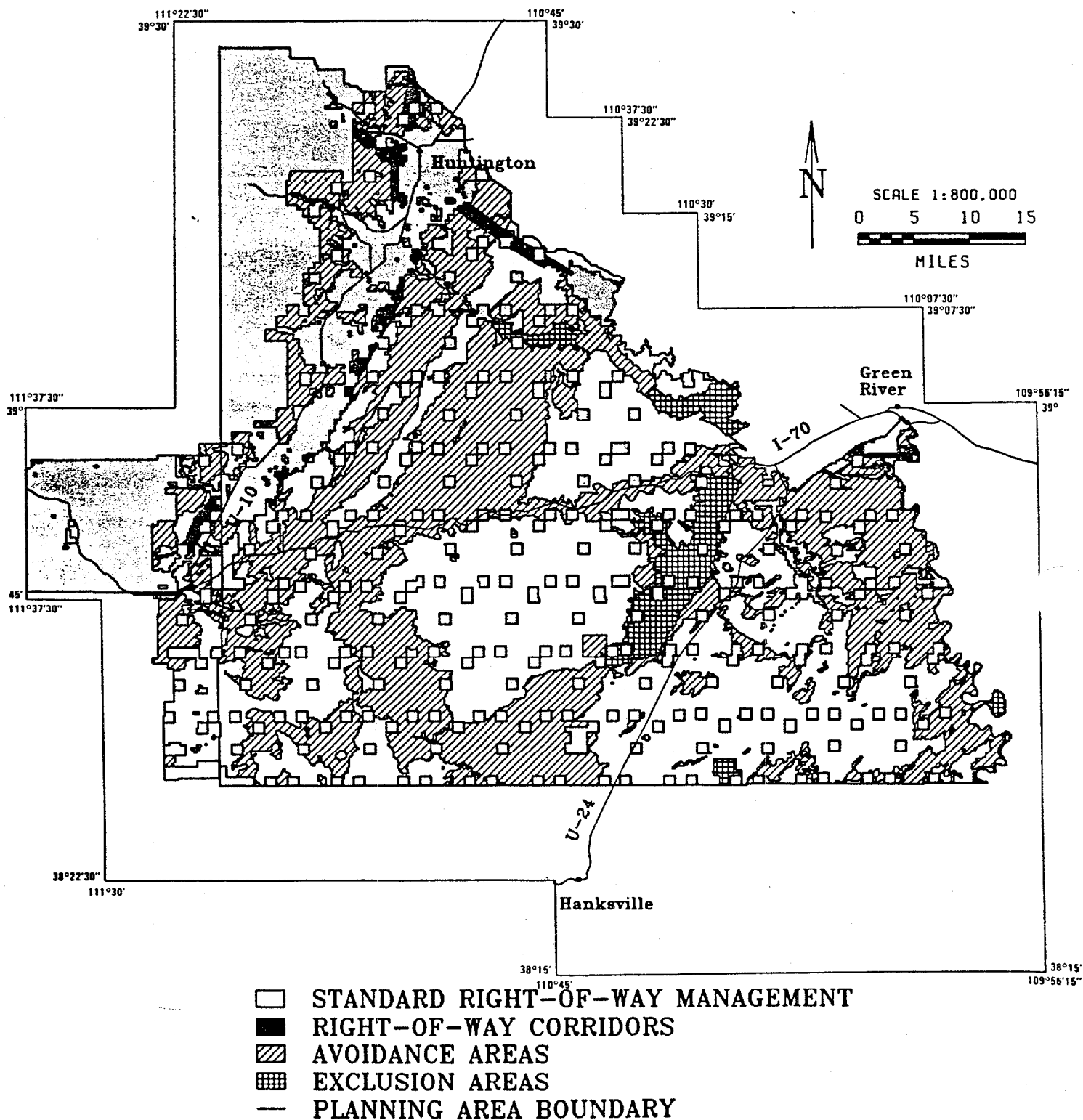
ment decisions and prescriptions presented are not intended to challenge or abridge those rights, including the rights under Revised Statute (R.S.) 2477. Administrative determinations as to the presence or absence of specific R.S. 2477 rights-of-way will be made in accordance with Departmental and Bureau policy and requirements. This includes (1) a review of the historical records to determine the status of the public lands at the time of road construction or for the period between construction and passage of FLPMA; (2) verification that some form of construction of the highway occurred prior to passage of FLPMA; and (3) the highway so constructed must be considered a public highway. The results of the review will be incorporated in an update of the MSA. Post-FLPMA roads and realignments outside the recognized existing road rights-of-way are authorized under Title V of FLPMA. Administratively recognized rights-of-way and FLPMA rights-of-way will be managed in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the Bureau and the affected county.

Lands available for rights-of-way are divided into four major categories:

- (1) lands in designated right-of-way corridors where standard operating procedures apply,
- (2) lands outside designated corridors where standard conditions apply,
- (3) areas to be avoided and where special conditions may apply after site-specific NEPA documentation, and
- (4) areas to be excluded.

The RMP identifies right-of-way corridors and lands available for additional rights-of-way, and lands to be avoided or excluded. These are shown on map 10.

The lands included in the right-of-way corridors are shown in table 6. The corridors include those recommended in the 1986 Western Regional Corridor Study [Western Utility Group, 1986]. Corridors are generally 1 mile wide, centered on the existing right-of-way.



Map 10 - Right-of-Way Management

TABLE 6

Lands Identified for Inclusion in Right-of-Way Corridors

Legal Description	Location
T. 16 S. R. 8 E. Sec. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25	SRRA north boundary to Highway 31
T. 17 S. R. 8 E. Sec. 1, 12, 14	
T. 17 S. R. 8 E. Sec. 7, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 34	UP&L Huntington Powerplant east to Highway 10
T. 18 S. R. 8 E. Sec. 3, 10, 11	
T. 18 S. R. 9 E. Sec. 9, 14, 15, 23, 24	Highway 10 east to SRRA/Price River Resource Area boundary
T. 18 S. R. 10 E. Sec. 19, 29, 30, 33	
T. 19 S. R. 10 E. Sec. 1, 3, 4, 11, 12	
T. 19 S. R. 11 E. Sec. 7, 18	
T. 21 S. R. 15 E. Sec. 33, 34, 35	Price River Resource Area/SRRA boundary east to Grand Resource Area
T. 21 S. R. 16 E. Sec. 3, 4	
T. 18 S. R. 9 E. Sec. 30, 31	Highway 10 south and west to Sevier River Resource Area boundary
T. 19 S. R. 8 E. Sec. 1, 12, 22, 23, 27, 33, 34	
T. 20 S. R. 8 E. Sec. 3, 4, 19, 30, 31	
T. 21 S. R. 7 E. Sec. 1	
T. 22 S. R. 6 E. Sec. 12, 13, 14	
T. 22 S. R. 7 E. Sec. 6	

NOTE: All legal descriptions identify lands in the Salt Lake Meridian.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Lands Available for Rights-of-Way</u>	<u>Acres</u>
In designated corridors	21,540
Outside designated corridors	
Standard conditions	696,030
Avoidance areas	679,420
Exclusion Areas	66,880

Avoidance areas contain the following:

- Dry Lake Archaeological District ACEC
- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC
- Middle portion of the San Rafael Canyon ACEC
- Sids Mountain ACEC
- Muddy Creek ACEC
- South portion of the San Rafael Reef ACEC
- Segers Hole ACEC
- Temple Mountain Historic District ACEC
- Tomsich Butte Historic District special emphasis area within Muddy Creek ACEC

Surface restrictions apply in the following areas:

- existing land leases
- ROS P-class areas outside ACECs
- critical soils
- riparian and aquatic habitat

Seasonal restrictions apply in the following areas:

- desert bighorn crucial habitat
- antelope crucial habitat
- mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges

The following are exclusion areas:

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC
- Copper Globe ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (upper and lower portions)^a
- San Rafael Reef ACEC (north portion)
- Swasey Cabin ACEC
- Pictographs ACEC
- Developed recreation sites

^aException: The Mexican Mountain road may be authorized if, through the NEPA process, it is determined necessary for public safety (i.e., access for river rescue operations, etc.).

LANDS

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To dispose of lands for community expansion or private uses where RMP goals would be met; to process permits, leases and other actions as needed, while applying RMP goals to the extent possible; and to acquire lands as needed to enhance management of special relict vegetation areas and nonmotorized recreation areas.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Lands actions, including permits, leases, disposals, and easements, are considered upon application and cannot reasonably be predicted.

Existing land uses (map 10) will be protected under the following special conditions.

Huntington Airport Lease. Use of the 340-acre lease will be allowed only with special conditions to ensure the use is consistent with the purpose for which the land was leased, and only with the consent of airport officials. Allowed use will be subject to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, Part 77, "Obj. Affecting Navigable Airspace."

Recreation and Public Purpose Leases. Emery School (40 acres), Millsite Park (40 acres), Millsite Golf Course (190 acres), Clawson Motocross (160 acres), Castle Dale Fairgrounds (290 acres), and Goblin Valley State Park extension (720 acres) will be available only for uses consistent with the purposes for which the lands were leased.

New realty actions will be allowed within designated right-of-way corridors and avoidance areas identified on maps, subject to the applicable conditions. For other lands, new permits and leases will be allowed on a case-by-case basis when consistent with the needs and uses of other resources; each will be assessed through a site-specific NEPA document.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Specific parcels of land totalling 6,730 acres will be managed for disposal for commun-

expansion, economic development, and better management of isolated parcels (map 11). Disposal of individual parcels may be precluded on a temporary or long-term basis because of mining claim location, presence of archaeological or historic sites, presence of habitat used by threatened or endangered (T/E) species (unless disposal would benefit the species), or for other specific legal reasons. A plan amendment will be required for disposal of a parcel that is not identified. Lands to be managed for disposal are shown in table 7.

BLM will act to acquire easements if and when the need is identified in activity plans or project proposals. These will be considered on a case-by-case basis and assessed through a site-specific NEPA document and land report prepared when an action is initiated.

Lands totalling 6,070 acres within potential ACECs (map 12) are identified for acquisition in the RMP (table 8).

WITHDRAWAL AND CLASSIFICATION

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To continue withdrawal review, remove unneeded withdrawals, and process new withdrawals as needed.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Public water reserve (PWR) withdrawals that meet PWR criteria will be continued, and those not meeting the criteria will be modified or terminated as determined in site-specific land reports. Powersite withdrawals identified by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) will be continued in accordance with the requirements of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920. Lands restored to operation of the public land laws, including mining and mineral leasing laws, will be subject to the management prescriptions contained in the RMP.

No lands are classified for retention under the Classification and Multiple Use (C&MU) Act nor classified for disposal under repealed authorities. There are no other existing BLM or other federal agency withdrawals. No petitions or applications requesting withdrawal have been filed by either BLM or other federal agencies.

Table 9 shows the lands that are presently leased or classified for lease or disposal. Lands presently classified for lease or disposal under the R&PP Act are segregated from appropriation under any land law, including locations under the mining laws. Lands presently leased for airport use under the Act of May 24, 1928, as amended, are segregated from all appropriation. The classifications will be continued during the terms of the leases.

New withdrawals are processed upon request from BLM or another federal agency, but can be made only by the Secretary or by Congress. The Secretary would have to obtain congressional approval for any withdrawal involving 5,000 acres or more.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Under the RMP, BLM will request withdrawals from mining location on a total of 66,880 acres in the areas listed below:

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC
- Copper Globe ACEC
- Pictographs ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (upper and lower portions)
- San Rafael Reef ACEC (north portion)
- Swasey Cabin ACEC
- Developed recreation sites

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To allow use of woodland and vegetation products in areas specified for this use; and to preserve woodland products in other areas to meet RMP goals (map 13).

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Vegetation and woodland product management</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Area open to harvest	1,461,730
Standard Conditions	1,121,560
Special Conditions	
Surface restrictions	309,440
Seasonal restrictions	30,730
Excluded from fuelwood harvest	2,110

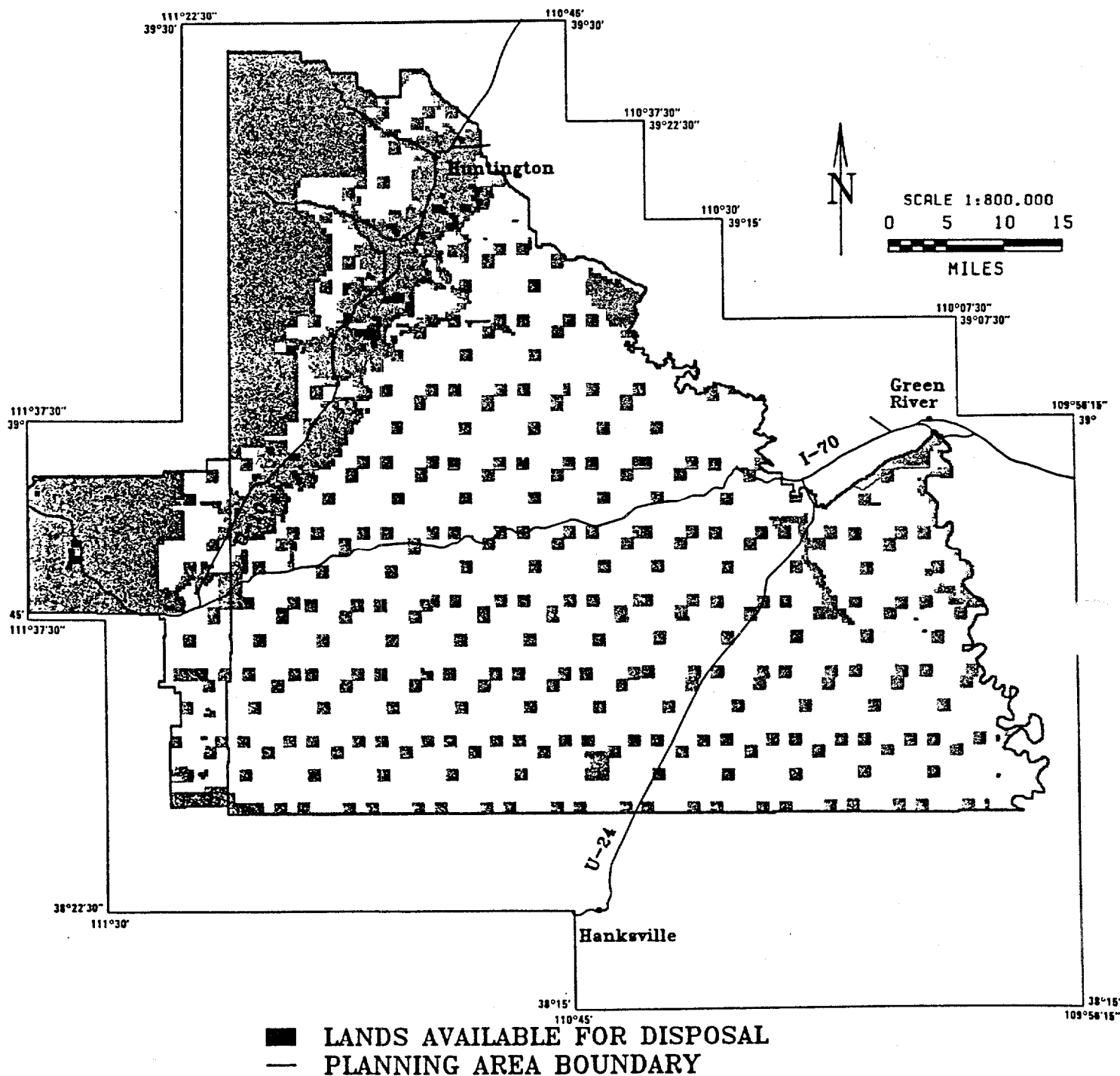


TABLE 7

Parcels Managed for Disposal Under Various Authorities

Authorities: Various, including Section 203(a)(1) of FLPMA.

Rationale: Parcels are isolated from the large blocks of federal land, by either land ownership pattern or physical features, and are difficult and uneconomic to manage.

Note: All legal descriptions identify lands in the Salt Lake Meridian.

<u>Parcel</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>			
1	T. 17 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 9,	NW4SW4, SE4SW4
2	T. 17 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 34,	S2SW4
3	T. 18 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 3,	lots 1 & 2, SW4NE4 SE4SW4, NW4SE4
4	T. 18 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 21,	NW4SE4
5	T. 18 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 21,	N2NW4, SE4NW4 NE4SW4, SW4SE4
6	T. 18 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 20,	NE4NE4
7	T. 18 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 23,	SE4SE4
			Sec. 26,	NE4NE4
8	T. 18 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 12,	E2SE4
	T. 18 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 7,	N2SW4, SE4SW4 SW4SE4
			Sec. 18,	N2NE4
9	T. 18 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 10,	E2NE4
10	T. 18 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 9,	SE4, E2SW4
11	T. 18 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 6,	NW4SE4
12	T. 18 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 7,	NE4NE4
13	T. 18 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 17,	SE4NW4
14	T. 18 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 17,	W2SE4
			Sec. 20,	NW4NW4, NW4NE4
15	T. 18 S.	R. 9 E.	Sec. 20,	S2NW4, SW4NE4
16	T. 19 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 14,	NW4NE4, E2NW4
17	T. 19 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 7,	lot 2, NE4SW4, SW4SE4
18	T. 19 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 3,	SE4SE4
19	T. 19 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 11,	SE4SE4
			Sec. 12,	SW4SW4
20	T. 19 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 17,	NW4NW4
21	T. 19 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 17,	E2SW4
22	T. 19 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 20,	lots 1-4, NE4SW4
			Sec. 21,	NE4, E2NW4, SW4NW4, NE4SW4, NE4SE4
23	T. 19 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 31,	N2NE4, SE4NE4, SE4, E2SW4, SW4SW4
	T. 20 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 1,	N2, NESE4
	T. 20 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec. 6,	N2, N2S2, SE4SW4, SW4SE4
			Sec. 7,	W2NE4, NE4NW4
24	T. 20 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 4,	SE4NE4
25	T. 20 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 27,	NW4NW4

(Continued)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

<u>Parcel</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>			
26	T. 20 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 12,	SW4NE4, NW4SE4
27	T. 21 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 25,	SE4SW4, S2SE4
28	T. 21 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 27,	NW4NE4
29	T. 21 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 27,	lot 1, SW4NE4
30	T. 21 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 31,	NW4SW4
31	T. 22 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 11,	NE4NE4, SE4NW4
32	T. 22 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 14,	SW4NW4, NW4SW4
			Sec. 15,	lot 1
33	T. 22 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 18,	SW4SE4
			Sec. 19,	W2NE4, NW4SE4

Authorities: Various, including Section 203(a)(3) of FLPMA (community expansion).

Rationale: Because of their higher elevation, these lands would serve purposes such as infrastructure needs and related large-scale development which could not be met on nonfederal lands. Disposal of these lands will be limited to these purposes.

Note: All legal descriptions identify lands in the Salt Lake Meridian.

<u>Parcel</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>			
34	T. 19 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 26,	S2SW4
			Sec. 35,	W2NW4, NW4NE4NW4
35	T. 19 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 35,	S2NE4NW4, NE4NE4NW4
37	T. 22 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 4,	lot 6
38	T. 22 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 4,	lots 5 & 7

Authorities: Parcel managed for disposal under available disposal authorities, including Section 203(a)(3) of FLPMA (community expansion).

Rationale: An old barn and parts of three newer homes were constructed in trespass on this parcel which is within Emery city limits. Disposal of this parcel will be limited to the land owners in trespass.

Note: All legal descriptions identify lands in the Salt Lake Meridian.

<u>Parcel</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>			
39	T. 22 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 4,	parcel 37

(Continued)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

Authorities: Various, including Section 203(a)(3) of FLPMA (economic development).

Rationale: Utah Power and Light Company (UP&L) has indicated interest in purchasing these lands to use in conjunction with operation of the Huntington and Hunter powerplants. UP&L identified these lands because of their location in relation to existing facilities. Disposal of these lands will be limited to UP&L or their successors for this purpose only.

Note: All legal descriptions identify lands in the Salt Lake Meridian.

Parcel	Legal Description
40	T. 19 S. R. 8 E. Sec. 22, SE4NE4, E2SE4, SW4SE4, SE4SW4 Sec. 27, NE4, E2NW2, E2SE4, SW4SE4

Authorities: Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act of 1926 and Section 212 of FLPMA.

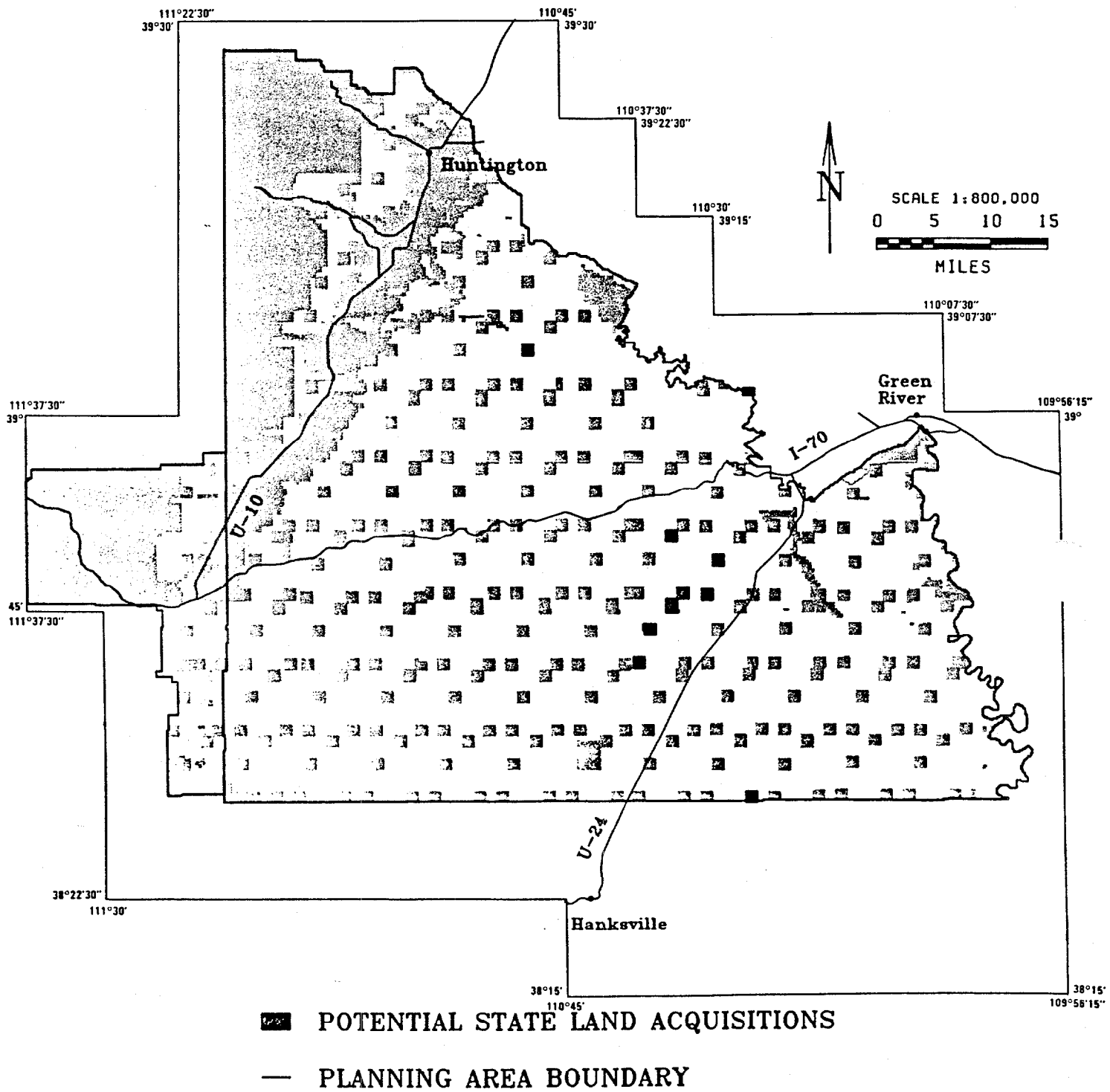
Rationale: These parcels will be managed for disposal for recreation and public purposes to local governmental agencies only (potential R&PP disposal parcels).

Parcel	Legal Description
41	T. 16 S. R. 7 E. Sec. 35, S2S2NE4
42	T. 20 S. R. 6 E. Sec. 11, all Sec. 12, SW4, W2SE4, S2NW4 T. 20 S. R. 7 E. Sec. 7, E2E2SW4, E2W2E2SW4, W2SW4SE4SW4, S2SW4NW4SE4SW4

Authorities: The R&PP Act of 1926 and Section 212 of FLPMA.

Rationale: This parcel is already under R&PP lease to local governmental agency. If the R&PP lease is terminated without going to patent, the parcel will be managed for disposal under available disposal authorities, including Section 203(a)(3) of FLPMA (community expansion). Because of its higher elevation and location, this land would serve purposes such as infrastructure needs and related large-scale development which could not be met on nonfederal lands. Disposal of this parcel will be limited to these purposes.

Parcel	Legal Description
49	T. 22 S. R. 6 E. Sec. 4, lot 9



Map 12 - Potential Land Aquisitions

TABLE 8

Lands Identified for Acquisition

<u>Scenic ACECs</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
San Rafael Canyon ACEC (upper portion)	T. 20 S., R. 10 E., Sec. 16
San Rafael Canyon ACEC (lower portion)	T. 20 1/2 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 36
San Rafael Reef ACEC (north portion)	T. 23 S., R. 12 E., Sec. s 2, 36; T. 23 S., R. 13 E., Sec. s 16, 32; T. 24 S., R. 12 E., Sec. 2, 16, 32
<u>Relict Vegetation ACEC</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
Bfg Flat Tops ACEC	T. 26 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 36.

NOTE: All legal descriptions identify lands in the Salt Lake Meridian.

TABLE 9

Lands Presently Classified for Lease or Disposal

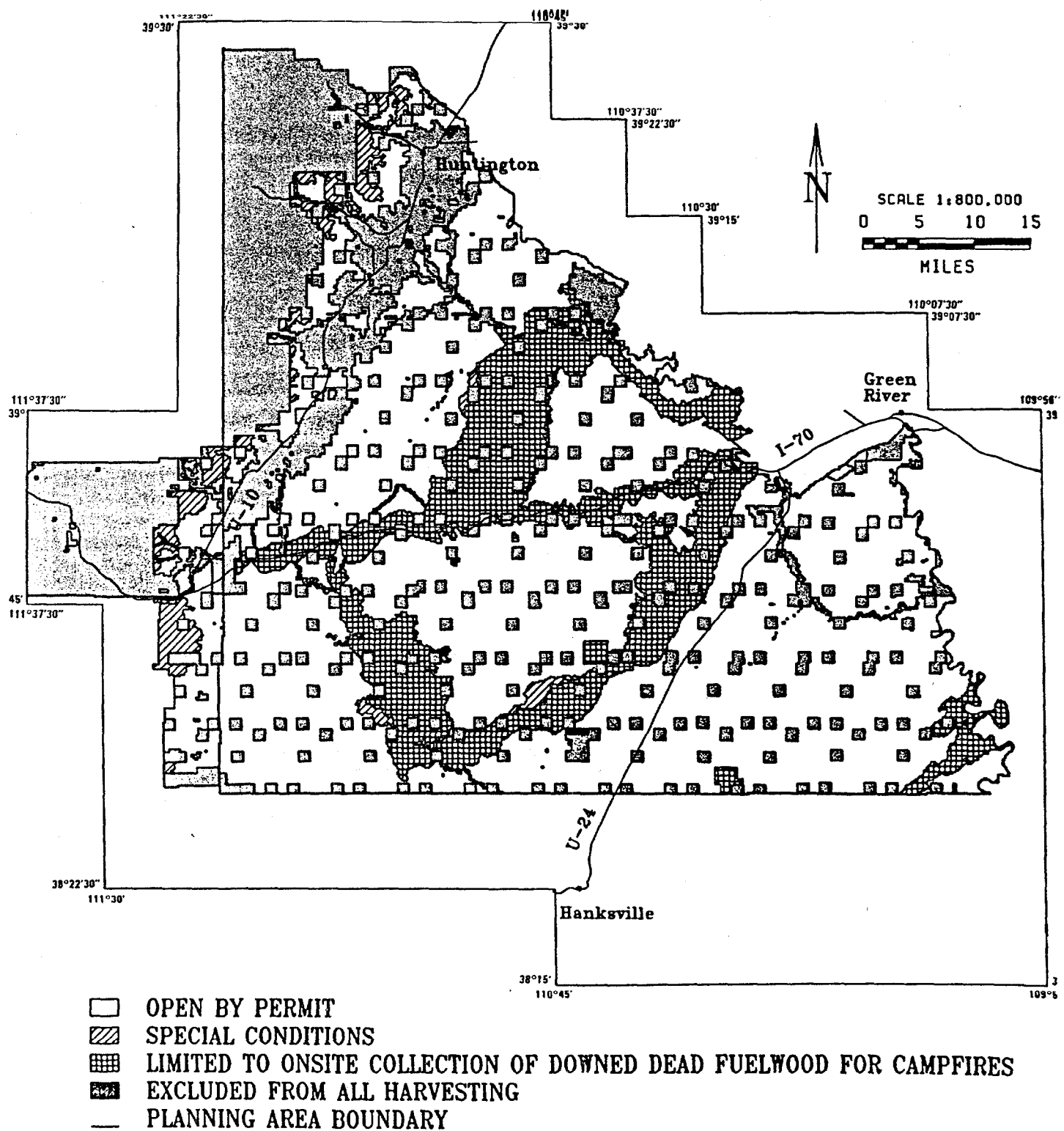
Lands presently classified for lease or disposal under the R&PP Act

<u>Parcel</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>				<u>Current Use, Expiration Date</u>
1	T. 18 S.	R. 8 E.	Sec.	35, NE4NW4, NE4, N2SE4	U-22940 - Castle Dale City Fairgrounds expires 09/11/1995
2	19 S.	7 E.	Sec.	35, SE4	U-29388 - Emery County/ Clawson Motocross expires 08/18/1995
3	20 S.	6 E.	Sec.	12, S2SW4NE4 N2NW4SE4	U-53817 - Ferron City/ Millsite Park expires 05/27/2005
4	20 S.	6 E.	Sec. Sec.	7, lots 3, 4 12, lots 3, 4 W2W2NE4SW4, NW4NW4SE4SW4	U-54668 - Ferron City/ Millsite Golf Course expires 12/07/2011
5	26 S.	11 E.	Sec. Sec. Sec.	3, lots 1-4, S2NE 4, lots 1-4, S2N2 9, E2NW4	U-48132 - Utah Division of State Parks and Recrea- tion/Goblin Valley State Park Extension expires 01/23/2004
6	22 S.	6 E.	Sec.	4, lot 9	U-48777 - Emery County School District/Emery School expires 05/30/1993

Lands presently leased for airport use under the Act of May 24, 1928

<u>Parcel</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>				<u>Current Use, Expiration Date</u>
1	17 S.	9 E.	Sec.	9, W2NE4, SE4NE4, E2NW4, SW4NW4, NW4SE4, NE4SW4	SL-068958 - Emery County/ Huntington Airport expires 08/23/1991

NOTE: All legal descriptions identify lands in the Salt Lake Meridian.



Map 13 - Woodland and Vegetative Product Management

Surface restrictions limit woodland harvest in the following areas to onsite collection of downed, dead fuelwood for campfires:

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC
- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC
- Muddy Creek ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC
- San Rafael Reef ACEC
- Segers Hole ACEC
- Sids Mountain ACEC
- Swaseys Cabin ACEC
- Temple Mountain Historic District ACEC
- ROS P-class areas
- riparian and aquatic habitat

Seasonal restrictions on harvest of woodland products apply in the following areas:

- crucial desert bighorn sheep habitat
- antelope crucial habitat
- mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges

The following areas are excluded from fuelwood harvest:

- Copper Globe ACEC
- Pictographs ACEC
- existing land leases
- recreation facilities

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To manage wild, free-roaming horses and burros to maintain a thriving natural ecological balance with other resources, keeping equid numbers within designated limits.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

BLM will monitor the number of wild horses and burros in each herd unit (table 10). A herd management area plan (HMAP) will be prepared to guide management of herd management areas used by these animals. Wild equids will be allowed to increase until they reach the upper limit as shown below, and excess horses or burros will be removed until the lower limit is achieved. The animals will then be allowed to increase until they reach the upper limit again, at which time the process will be repeated. A range of numbers has been used instead of a single population figure to allow for possible inventory

inaccuracies and for increases or decreases in available forage. Numbers will be adjusted if monitoring data show the need for a change.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Under the RMP, BLM will manage for 75 to 125 wild horses and 30 to 70 wild burros. HMAPs will be developed for 475,680 acres.

GRAZING MANAGEMENT - RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To continue to manage rangelands to produce livestock forage and water to meet current demand so long as critical soils areas, scenic values, and crucial wildlife habitat are protected; to provide special management for certain cultural values; and to protect the relict vegetation areas within the Bowknot Bend and Big Flat Tops ACECs to provide an ecological baseline for range studies.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Grazing use in the San Rafael Grazing Area is based on historical use and depends on the availability of forage and water. All of the grazing area is open for livestock grazing except the Wildlife Allotment, which is reserved for wildlife, and Buckhorn Draw, which is closed to grazing because of its aesthetic and recreation values.

All grazing allotments have been evaluated for resource potential and conflicts and assigned to a management category in accordance with BLM range policy (table 11). The categories include improve (I), maintain (M), and custodial (C).

Allotment management plan (AMP) development and implementation will focus on those allotments within the I category first, and then on those within the M and C categories, respectively. The allotments listed in Table 11 have been prioritized in descending order to denote which allotments will receive management attention before others. The criteria utilized to determine priority include size of the allotment (amount of public land), special resource values present in the allotment, potential response to

TABLE 10

Wild Horse and Burro Herd Unit Acreages, by Grazing Allotment

Herd Management Area and Unit	Grazing Allotment	Kind of Animal	BLM Acres		
			Yearlong	Critical	Total
Robbers Roost (UT-653) Flat Top	Iron Wash	Horses	3,490		3,490
	Jeffery Well	Horses	17,430		17,430
	Moonshine	Horses	8,060	3,610	11,670
	Pasture Canyon	Horses	22,350		22,350
	Sweetwater	Horses	48,560	17,470	66,030
<u>ROBBERS ROOST TOTAL</u>			<u>99,890</u>	<u>21,080</u>	<u>120,970</u>
Muddy Creek (UT-651) Globe Link	Globe Link	Horses	730		730
	Last Chance ^a	Horses	380		380
	Lone Tree	Horses	34,380		34,380
	Mussentuchit ^a	Horses	32,580		32,580
	South Sid & Charley	Horses	1,930		1,930
SUBTOTAL			<u>70,000</u>		<u>70,000</u>
Globe Link ^b	Globe Link	Horses		5,770	5,770
	Lone Tree	Horses		22,620	22,620
	South Sid & Charley	Horses		1,300	1,300
SUBTOTAL				<u>29,690</u>	<u>29,690</u>
Globe Link ^c	Lone Tree	Horses		6,420	6,420
	Mussentuchit ^a	Horses		1,310	1,310
SUBTOTAL				<u>7,730</u>	<u>7,730</u>
Globe Link ^d	Lone Tree	Horses		2,720	2,720
	Mussentuchit ^a	Horses		11,420	11,420
SUBTOTAL				<u>14,140</u>	<u>14,140</u>
Canyon Pond	Dry Wash	Horses	160	90	250
	Lone Tree	Horses	1,460	12,360	13,820
	South Ferron	Horses	60		60
	South Sid & Charley	Horses	470	950	1,420
SUBTOTAL			<u>2,150</u>	<u>13,400</u>	<u>15,550</u>
<u>MUDDY CREEK TOTAL</u>			<u>72,150</u>	<u>64,960</u>	<u>137,110</u>
Sinbad (UT-652) McKay Flat	Big Pond	Horses	8,190		8,190
	Georges Draw	Horses	11,690		11,690
	Head of Sinbad	Horses	1,430		1,430
	Hondo	Horses	300	860	1,160
	McKay Flat	Horses	1,100	43,660	44,760
	Red Canyon	Horses	15,760	7,910	23,670
	Taylor Flat	Horses	36,230		36,230
	Temple Mountain	Horses	10,150	3,770	13,920
SUBTOTAL			<u>84,850</u>	<u>56,200</u>	<u>141,050</u>

(Continued)

TABLE 10 (Concluded)

Herd Management Area and Unit	Grazing Allotment	Kind of Animal	BLM Acres		
			Yearlong	Critical	Total
Sinbad (UT-652, Concluded)					
Black Dragon	Big Pond	Burros	10		10
	Black Dragon	Burros	6,770	17,920	24,690
SUBTOTAL			6,780	17,920	24,700
Mexican Mountain	Black Dragon	Burros	7,380	12,340	19,720
	Mexican Bend	Burros	11,330	880	12,210
	North Sinbad	Burros	15,210	4,710	19,920
	SUBTOTAL			33,920	17,930
SINBAD TOTAL			125,550	92,050	217,600
GRAND TOTAL			297,590	178,090	475,680

^aThese allotments lie outside the San Rafael Planning Area boundary.

^bCritical section A.

^cCritical section B.

^dCritical section C.

TABLE 11

Allotment Management Categories and Grazing Management Actions

Allotment No. and Name	Management Category	Allotment Management Plan	Combine	Land Disposal (Acres)	Exclude ^a Domestic Sheep
25072 Rock Canyon	Improve	Yes ^c	No	No	No
25009 Coal Wash	Improve	Yes ^{d f}	No	No	Yes
25073 Saddle Horse	Improve	No	No	No	Yes
45018 Dugout	Improve	Yes ^c	No	No	No
25062 Olsen (G.L.)	Improve	No	No	No	No
15099 Hondo	Improve	No	No	No	Yes
25086 Sweetwater	Improve	Yes ^c	No	No	No
35029 Horseshoe North	Improve	Yes ^{d e}	No	No	No
15100 Horseshoe South	Improve	Yes ^{d e}	No	No	No
15082 South Sid & Charley	Improve	Yes ^c	No	No	Yes
35045 Mexican Bend	Improve	Yes ^c	No	No	Yes
25061 Moonshine	Improve	Yes ^c	w/Saucer Basin	No	No
35021 Ferron Mills	Improve	Yes ^d	No	370	No
25076 San Rafael River	Improve	Yes ^c	No	No	No
25077 Saucer Basin	Improve	No	w/Moonshine	No	No
15063 Pasture Canyon	Improve	Yes ^c	No	No	No
35053 North Huntington	Improve	Yes ^d	No	240	No
55005 Buckhorn	Improve	Yes ^d	No	320	Yes
25092 West Huntington	Improve	Yes ^d	No	260	No
35033 Jeffery Well	Improve	Yes ^d	No	No	No
35041 Lone Tree	Improve	Yes ^d	No	No	Yes
35031 Iron Wash	Improve	Yes ^d	No	No	Yes
35025 Globe Link	Improve	Yes ^d	No	No	No
35056 North Sinbad	Improve	Yes ^d	No	No	Yes
25060 Oil Well Flat	Improve	Yes ^c	No	No	Yes
15096 Wood Hollow	Improve	Yes ^d	No	No	Yes
35028 Horse Bench	Improve	Yes ^{d e}	No	No	No
35023 Fuller Bottom	Maintain	Yes ^c	No	No	Yes
35026 Hambrick Bottom	Maintain	Yes ^c	No	140	No
15080 South Ferron	Maintain	No	No	No	No
35051 North Ferron	Maintain	Yes ^c	No	No	No
15083 South Sids Mountain	Maintain	No	No	No	Yes
35014 Crawford	Maintain	Yes ^c	No	No	No
35016 Deep Wash	Maintain	No	No	1,160	No
35067 Red Canyon	Maintain	Yes ^c	No	No	Yes
35042 McCarty Canyon	Maintain	No	No	No	Yes
35044 Mesquite Wash	Maintain	No	No	No	Yes
35052 North Herring Flat	Maintain	No	No	No	No
25081 South Herring Flat	Maintain	No	No	No	No
35057 Northwest Ferron	Maintain	No	No	No	No
15085 Straight Hollow	Maintain	No	No	No	No

(Continued)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

Allotment No. and Name	Management Category	Allotment Management	Combine	Land Disposal (Acres)	Exclude ^a Domestic Sheep
		Plan			
25008 Clawson Dairy	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	40	No
25024 Georges Draw	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	Yes
35020 East Grimes	Maintain	No	No	280	No
15091 West Grimes	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	No
35046 Miller Canyon	Maintain	No	No	No	No
25017 Dry Wash	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	No
45002 Big Pond	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	Yes
25087 Taylor Flat	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	Yes
05089 Temple Mountain	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	Yes
25068 Red Seeps	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	No
35043 McKay Flat	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	Yes
25012 Cox (John)	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	No
35027 Head of Sinbad	Maintain	Yes ^{d f}	No	No	Yes
35054 North Sid & Charley	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	Yes
25071 Rochester	Maintain	Yes ^d	No	No	No
35004 Black Dragon	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	Yes
25074 Saleratus	Maintain	Yes ^C	No	No	No
35038 Link Canyon	Maintain	No	No	No	No
15075 Salt Wash	Maintain	Yes ^d	No	No	Yes
35047 Molen Pasture	Custodial	No	No	No	No
35048 Molen Tanks	Custodial	No	No	No	No
25079 Sorensen	Custodial	Yes ^d	No	No	No
35013 Cowley	Custodial	No	No	80	No
35011 Cox (Don)	Custodial	No	No	No	No
25037 Justensen	Custodial	No	No	No	No
35040 Little Valley	Custodial	No	No	No	No
15061 Olsen (E.)	Custodial	No	No	160	No
25059 Oil Dome	Custodial	No	No	360	No
25065 Price (Vic)	Custodial	No	No	90	No
25064 Peacock	Custodial	No	No	No	No
25094 Wilberg	Custodial	Yes ^d	No	40	No
25093 West Orangeville	Custodial	No	No	No	No
35032 Jacobson	Custodial	No	No	No	No
35035 Johnson	Custodial	No	No	No	No
35036 Jorgensen	Custodial	No	No	No	No
15097 Mervin	Custodial	No	No	360	No
25090 Tuttle	Custodial	No	No	No	No
35055 North Sids Mountain	Custodial	No	No	No	Yes
25058 North Wolf Hollow	Custodial	No	No	900	No
25050 Neva	Custodial	No	No	80	No
35030 Humphrey	Custodial	No	No	80	No

(Continued)

TABLE 11 (Concluded)

Allotment No. and Name	Management Category	Allotment Management		Land Disposal (Acres)	Exclude ^a Domestic Sheep
		Plan	Combine		
25084 South Wolf Hollow	Custodial	No	No	No	No
15069 Reid	Custodial	No	No	200	No
25066 R.J.	Custodial	No	No	40	No
45034 Jensen	Custodial	No	No	120	No
35003 Black	Custodial	No	No	280	No
05001 Allred	Custodial	No	w/Cove	No	No
35006 Bunderson	Custodial	No	No	390	No
25007 Case	Custodial	No	No	120	No
25010 Cove	Custodial	No	No	110	No
35015 Day	Custodial	No	No	340	No
35039 Little Holes	Custodial	No	No	No	No
25088 T.D.J.	Custodial	No	No	No	No
35068 O.E.J.	Custodial	No	No	No	No

^aA change in kind from cattle to domestic sheep will not be allowed. Allotments currently being grazed by domestic sheep will not be required to change to cattle.

^bThis area is currently closed to livestock grazing (cattle and domestic sheep) except for trailing by permit.

^cNew AMP.

^dExisting AMP.

^eOne AMP addressed Horse Bench, Horseshoe North, and Horseshoe South Allotments.

^fOne AMP addressed Coal Wash and Head of Sinbad Allotments.

management or treatment, resource use conflicts, current uses, and management emphasis. Table 12 lists the management actions proposed for each allotment.

Priorities within the three categories may change based upon resource response to management actions or treatments, changes in the level of resource demands, new or resolved use conflicts, operator contributions (time, money, material), and operator willingness to enter into and implement use agreements/management plans.

Changes in grazing allocations, if any, will be based on evaluation of range conditions through rangeland monitoring. Any change (increase or decrease) in available forage allocation will be considered on an individual allotment basis.

Desired livestock utilization levels on key forage species will be as follows:

Season	Dates	Utilization (percent)
Spring	March 1 to June 30	25 to 35
Summer	July 1 to September 30	30 to 50
Fall	October 1 to November 30	30 to 50
Winter	December 1 to February 28	30 to 50

These percentages will vary based on ecological sites and vegetation communities within individual allotments and the type of management applied. Key species are monitored to determine whether management objectives are being met. Table 13 lists key forage species found in each grazing allotment. Table 14 shows current and future ecological status by allotment.

Changes in livestock use, including changes in allotment boundaries, may be made to resolve resource conflicts identified in the RMP or as a result of monitoring range condition and trend. Monitoring measures vegetation change, taking into account actual use, utilization, trend, and climate. Based upon the monitoring data, the staff will determine the need for subsequent livestock adjustments.

In general, if agreements are not obtained, grazing-use decisions will be issued within 5 years after publication of the rangeland program summary (RPS) following adoption of the RMP. Some allotments already have the required 5 years of monitoring; on these allotments, changes may be implemented as soon as the RPS is issued.

Future changes in existing season of use or kind of livestock may be made, provided that (1) physiological needs of plants for sustained yield of forage are met and (2) resource conflicts do not result. The decision to allow or not allow a change in season of use or kind of livestock will be made only after assessing the proposal in NEPA documents prepared at that time.

Coordination of grazing responsibilities between BLM and NPS on lands within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA) was addressed in an umbrella memorandum of understanding [BLM and NPS, 1984] signed by the directors of the two agencies, and in an interagency agreement for grazing management [BLM and NPS, 1986], signed by the Rocky Mountain Regional Director, NPS, and the Utah State Director, BLM.

Both statewide and locally, interest has been expressed in the control of poisonous or noxious weeds and nuisance insects. Because of the small areas involved, control projects will be covered by separate project-specific NEPA documents. Insect or weed control will consider onsite and adjacent land uses and resource values, and BLM will work closely with state and local officials when conducting eradication programs.

For each allotment, as needed, an allotment management plan (AMP) will detail management objectives, the grazing system to be used, and range improvements to be constructed. Ecological site information is used to establish management objectives, management potential, and treatment potential within the allotment. Grazing systems such as deferred rotation and rest-rotation could be used. AMPs will be written and implemented as budget, manpower, and operator cooperation allow.

An investment analysis will be done where an AMP suggests projects that require expenditure of rangeland improvement funds. The analysis serves to (1) identify allotments where there is opportunity for a positive return on the investment; (2) integrate economic, resource, and social objectives in prioritizing investments; and (3) incorporate priorities and detailed investment analysis in annual work plans. The analysis will be done when a specific project is proposed.

TABLE 12

Grazing Management Actions, by Allotment

Allotment	5-year Avg. AUMs	Future ^a AUMs	Allotment	5-year Avg. AUMs	Future ^a AUMs
05001 Allred ^b Combine w/ Cove	6	0	25010 Cove ^b Season of Use 11/01 to 12/15 Allotment Management Plan Land Disposal 110 ac.	53	(48) 55
45002 Big Pond Season of Use 10/01 to 03/31 05/11 to 06/20 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	977	(977) 2,241	35013 Cowley Season of Use 05/01 to 05/31 Land Disposal 80 ac.	77	(16) 32
35003 Black Land Disposal 280 ac.	19	0	35011 Cox (Don) Season of Use 10/01 to 11/30	0	(0) 72
35004 Black Dragon Season of Use 11/01 to 04/15 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Grazing 0 ac. Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	2,276	(2,276) 3,223	25012 Cox (John) Season of Use 10/16 to 01/15 Allotment Management Plan	153	(115) 110
55005 Buckhorn Season of Use 04/16 to 10/31 Allotment Management Plan Land Disposal 320 ac. Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	3,416	(2,929) 3,128	35014 Crawford Season of Use 10/16 to 12/31 Allotment Management Plan	137	(103) 159
35006 Bunderson Land Disposal 390 ac.	27	0	35015 Day Land Disposal 340 ac.	10	0
25007 Case Land Disposal 120 ac.	11	0	35016 Deep Wash Season of Use 11/01 to 11/30 Land Disposal 1,160 ac.	138	(71) 81
25008 Clawson Dairy Season of Use 11/01 to 12/15 Allotment Management Plan Land Disposal 40 ac.	65	48	25017 Dry Wash Season of Use 11/17 to 01/31 Allotment Management Plan	375	(375) 562
25009 Coal Wash Season of Use 03/01 to 03/15 12/01 to 01/15 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	265	(265) 386	45018 Dugout Season of Use 10/01 to 03/15 Allotment Management Plan	550	(550) 1,040
			35020 East Grimes Season of Use 04/01 to 06/15 Land Disposal 280 ac.	131	(102) 285
			35021 Ferron Mills Season of Use 04/16 to 07/15 03/20 to 06/19 Allotment Management Plan Land Disposal 370 ac.	121	108

(Continued)

TABLE 12 (Continued)

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>5-year Avg. AUMs</u>	<u>Future^a AUMs</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>5-year Avg. AUMs</u>	<u>Future^a AUMs</u>
<u>35023 Fuller Bottom</u>		(490)	<u>35031 Iron Wash</u>		(1,800)
Season of Use 11/01 to 02/28	490	772	Season of Use 9/1 to 3/15	2,400	3,735
Allotment Management Plan			Allotment Management Plan		
Exclude Domestic Sheep ^C			Exclude Domestic Sheep ^C		
<u>25024 Georges Draw</u>		(747)	<u>35032 Jacobson</u>	18	18
Season of Use 10/01 to 02/28	747	988	Season of Use 11/1 to 3/15		
Allotment Management Plan					
Exclude Domestic Sheep ^C			<u>35033 Jeffery Well</u>		(2,025)
<u>35025 Globe Link</u>		(568)	Season of Use 10/17 to 5/15	2,025	2,800
Season of Use 11/1 to 4/30	568	600	Allotment Management Plan		
Allotment Management Plan			<u>45034 Jensen</u>	10	6
<u>35026 Hambrick Bottom</u>		(1,609)	Season of Use 1/1 to 3/31		
Season of Use 10/16 to 12/31	1,609	1,890	Land Disposal 120 ac.		
Allotment Management Plan			<u>35035 Johnson</u>		(131)
Land Disposal 140 ac.			Season of Use 2/1 to 3/15	175	137
<u>35027 Head of Sinbad</u>		(719)	<u>35036 Jorgensen</u>	18	18
Season of Use 6/6 to 10/15	719	790	Season of Use 10/16 to 12/31		
Allotment Management Plan			<u>25037 Justensen</u>	0	45
Exclude Domestic Sheep ^C			Season of Use 2/1 to 3/15		
<u>15099 Hondo</u>		(193)	Allotment Management Plan		
Season of Use 11/1 to 5/31	193	336	<u>35038 Link Canyon</u>		(130)
Exclude Domestic Sheep ^C			Season of Use 11/1 to 2/28	130	288
<u>35028 Horse Bench</u>		(601)	<u>35039 Little Holes</u>		(56)
Season of Use 11/1 to 4/15	601	924	Season of Use 1/15 to 3/15	56	80
Allotment Management Plan			<u>35040 Little Valley</u>		(102)
<u>35029 Horseshoe North</u>		(555)	Season of Use 11/1 to 3/15	102	139
Season of Use 11/1 to 4/15	555	2,145	Allotment Management Plan		
Allotment Management Plan			<u>35041 Lone Tree</u>		(4,967)
<u>15100 Horseshoe South</u>		(0)	Season of Use 12/16 to 3/15	4,967	5,270
Season of Use 11/1 to 4/15	0	2,024	Allotment Management Plan		
Allotment Management Plan			Exclude Domestic Sheep ^C		
<u>35030 Humphrey</u>	4	0			
Land Disposal 80 ac.					

(Continued)

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	5-year Avg. AUMs	Future ^a AUMs	Allotment	5-year Avg. AUMs	Future ^a AUMs
35042 McCarty Canyon Season of Use 11/1 to 3/15 Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	174	174	35052 North Herring Flat Season of Use 11/1 to 12/15	33	26
35043 McKay Flat Season of Use 11/1 to 3/15 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	403	(403) 2,228	35053 North Huntington Season of Use 11/1 to 12/31 Allotment Management Plan Land Disposal 240 ac.	1,898	(1,437) 1,542
15097 Mervin Land Disposal 360 ac.	42	0	35054 North Sid & Charley Season of Use 2/16 to 5/15 11/1 to 1/15 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	529	(529) 1,010
35044 Mesquite Wash Season of Use 4/1 to 6/20 Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	67	(50) 86	35055 North Sids Mountain Season of Use 8/1 to 5/31 Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	73	(73) 90
35045 Mexican Bend Season of Use 11/1 to 3/15 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	324	(324) 977	35056 North Sinbad Season of Use 11/1 to 3/15 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	2,408	(2,408) 3,200
35046 Miller Canyon Season of Use 12/16 to 4/30 11/1 to 1/18	300	(300) 492	35057 Northwest Ferron Season of Use 11/1 to 12/15 Land Disposal 40 ac.	49	(38) 107
35047 Molen Pasture Season of Use 3/15 to 5/31 11/1 to 1/18	151	(151) 187	25058 North Wolf Hollow Land Disposal 90 ac.	6	0
35048 Molen Tanks Season of Use 2/26 to 6/10	140	(105) 233	35068 O.E.J. ^f	15	15
25061 Moonshine Season of Use 10/1 to 4/15 Allotment Management Plan Combine w/Saucer Basin	704	(1,187) e1,466	25059 Oil Dome Season of Use 11/1 to 12/31 Land Disposal 360 ac.	36	39
25050 Neva Season of Use 11/1 to 2/25 Land Disposal 80 ac.	149	147	25060 Oil Well Flat Season of Use 10/16 to 5/31 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	800	(600) 2,051
35051 North Ferron Season of Use 11/11 to 12/10 Allotment Management Plan	704	(704) 875			

(Continued)

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	5-year Avg. AUMs	Future ^a AUMs	Allotment	5-year Avg. AUMs	Future ^a AUMs
15061 Olsen (E.) Season of Use 4/16 to 6/15 Land Disposal 160 ac.	20	10	25073 Saddle Horse Season of Use 7/1 to 11/4 Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	180	(180) 220
25062 Olsen (G.L.) Season of Use 5/16 to 6/30 11/1 to 11/30	250	250	25074 Saleratus Season of Use 11/16 to 3/15 Allotment Management Plan	1,843	1,843
15063 Pasture Canyon Season of Use 10/1 to 4/15 Allotment Management Plan	278	(278) 715	15075 Salt Wash Season of Use 11/5 to 1/4 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	1,034	(1,034) 2,995
25064 Peacock Season of Use 1/1 to 2/28	56	42	25076 San Rafael River Season of Use 10/17 to 5/15 Allotment Management Plan	815	(815) 2,066
25065 Price (Vic) Season of Use 11/1 to 12/31 Land Disposal 90 ac.	75	(68) 125	25077 Saucer Basin ^e Combine w/ Moonshine	879	0
35067 Red Canyon Season of Use 10/16 to 3/15 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	1,111	(1,111) 2,237	25079 Sorensen Season of Use 12/1 to 3/31 Allotment Management Plan	604	(604) 630
25068 Red Seeps Season of Use 10/16 to 3/15 Allotment Management Plan	705	(705) 1,607	15080 South Ferron Season of Use 11/1 to 12/10	287	(287) 743
15069 Reid Land Disposal 200 ac.	12	0	25081 South Herring Flat Season of Use 11/1 to 12/15	112	83
25066 R.J. Season of Use 10/1 to 2/28 Land Disposal 40 ac.	80	78	15082 South Sid & Charley Season of Use 11/16 to 3/15 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	223	(233) 952
25071 Rochester Season of Use 10/16 to 12/15 Allotment Management Plan	199	(149) 155	15083 South Sids Mountain Season of Use 5/16 to 10/15 Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	179	(179) 165
25072 Rock Canyon Season of Use 11/1 to 2/28 Allotment Management Plan	236	177	25084 South Wolf Hollow Season of Use 11/1 to 12/15 Land Disposal 280 ac.	30	19

(Continued)

TABLE 12 (Concluded)

Allotment	5-year Avg. AUMs	Future ^a AUMs	Allotment	5-year Avg. AUMs	Future ^a AUMs
15085 Straight Hollow Season of Use 11/1 to 12/15	42	32	25092 West Huntington Season of Use 11/1 to 12/31 Allotment Management Plan Land Disposal 260 ac.	839	(639) 817
25086 Sweetwater Season of Use 3/1 to 12/31 Allotment Management Plan	3,482	(3,482) 4,446	25093 West Orangeville Season of Use 3/11 to 5/31	199	(199) 230
25087 Taylor Flat Season of Use 11/1 to 4/30 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	1,185	(1,185) 2,016	25094 Wilberg Season of Use 11/1 to 12/15 Allotment Management Plan Land Disposal 40 ac.	235	(106) 164
25088 T.D.J. Season of Use 11/1 to 12/15	26	26			
05089 Temple Mountain Season of Use 10/16 to 4/15 Allotment Management Plan Exclude Domestic Sheep ^c	201	(201) 618	15096 Wood Hollow Season of Use 11/1 to 2/28 Allotment Management Plan	421	(421) 799
25090 Tuttle Season of Use 11/16 to 5/15 Land Disposal 530 ac.	45	2	5101 Unallotted Parcel 1	0	0
15091 West Grimes Season of Use 4/1 to 6/10 Allotment Management Plan	254	(254) 295	Parcel 2	0	0
			Parcel 3	0	0

^aThe number in parentheses is the 5-year average licensed use AUMs; the second number is the active preference AUMs.

^bAllred and Cove Allotments will be combined; see Cove Allotment for combined AUMs and actions under the alternatives.

^cA change in kind from cattle to domestic sheep will not be permitted, due to yearlong and crucial bighorn sheep habitat. Allotments currently being grazed by domestic sheep will not be required to change to cattle.

^dThe Buckhorn Wash area is currently excluded from livestock grazing with the exception of trailing.

^eMoonshine and Saucer Basin Allotments will be combined. Saucer Basin acres and AUMs are shown in Moonshine Allotment.

^fO.E.J. Allotment is used with private land under an exchange-of-use agreement dated May 30, 1970.

TABLE 13

Key Forage Species by Grazing Allotment

Allotment	Key Forage Species Symbol	Allotment	Key Forage Species Symbol
05001 Allred	ORHY, SIHY	35048 Molen Tanks	ORHY, ATNU
45002 Big Pond	ORHY, ATCA, ARNO	25061 Moonshine	ORHY, ATCA
35003 Black	ORHY, SIHY	25050 Neva	ORHY, SIHY
35004 Black Dragon	ORHY, ATCA	35051 N. Ferron	ORHY, ATCA
55005 Buckhorn	ORHY, SIHY, CELA, ATGA	35052 N. Herring Flat	ORHY, ATNU
35006 Bunderson	ORHY	35053 N. Huntington	ORHY, AGCR, ATCO, ARNO
25007 Case	ORHY, SIHY	35054 N. Sid & Charley	ORHY, ATCA
25008 Clawson Dairy	ORHY, ATNU	35055 N. Sids Mountain	ORHY, CELA, ATCA
25009 Coal Wash	ORHY, STCO, SPAI, ATCA	35056 N. Sinbad	ORHY, SIHY, ATCA
25010 Cove	ORHY, SIHY	35057 Northwest Ferron	ORHY, ATNU
35013 Cowley	ORHY, SIHY, ATNU	25058 N. Wolf Hollow	ORHY, SIHY
35011 Cox (Don)	ORHY, ATNU	35068 O.E.J.	ORHY, SIHY
25012 Cox (John)	ORHY, ATNU	25059 Oil Dome	ORHY, SIHY
35014 Crawford	ORHY, ATNU	25060 Oil Well Flat	ORHY, SIHY, ATCA
35015 Day	ORHY, SIHY	15061 Olsen (E.)	ORHY, SIHY
35016 Deep Wash	CELA, ORHY	25062 Olsen (G.L.)	ORHY, AGCR
25017 Dry Wash	ORHY, ATNU	15063 Pasture Canyon	ORHY, ATCA
45018 Dugout	ORHY, ATCA	25064 Peacock	ORHY, ATNU
35020 East Grimes	ORHY, ATNU	25065 Price (Vic)	CELA, ORHY
35021 Ferron Mills	ORHY, ATNU	35067 Red Canyon	ORHY, CELA
35023 Fuller Bottom	ORHY, ATCA, CELA	25068 Red Seeps	ORHY, CELA, ATCA
25024 Georges Draw	ORHY, ATCA, CELA, ARNO	15069 Reid	ORHY, ATNU
35025 Globe Link	ORHY, ATCA, SPCR	25066 R.J.	ORHY, SIHY
35026 Hambrick Bottom	ORHY, ATCA, CELA	25071 Rochester	HIJA, ATNU, CELA, ARNO
35027 Head of Sinbad	BOGR, ORHY, ATCA	25072 Rock Canyon	ORHY, ATNU
15099 Hondo	ORHY, CELA	25073 Saddle Horse	ORHY, STCO, SPAI
35028 Horse Bench	ORHY, ATCA	25074 Saleratus	HIJA, ORHY, SPCR, ATCA
35029 Horseshoe North	ORHY, ATCA	15075 Salt Wash	SPCR, ORHY, ATNU, ATCA
15100 Horseshoe South	ORHY, ATCA	25076 San Rafael River	ORHY, ATCA
35030 Humphrey	ORHY, SIHY	25077 Saucer Basin	ORHY, ATCA
35031 Iron Wash	ORHY, CELA, SPCR	25079 Sorensen	ORHY, SPCR, ATCA
35032 Jacobson	ORHY, ATNU	15080 S. Ferron	ORHY, ATCA
35033 Jeffery Well	SPCR, ATCA, ORHY	25081 S. Herring Flat	ORHY, ATCA
45034 Jensen	ORHY, ATNU	15082 S. Sid & Charley	ORHY, ATCA
35035 Johnson	ORHY, SIHY	15083 S. Sids Mountain	ORHY, CELA, ATCA
35036 Jorgensen	ORHY, SIHY	25084 S. Wolf Hollow	ORHY, SIHY
25037 Justensen	ORHY, ATNU	15085 Straight Hollow	ORHY, ATNU
35038 Link Canyon	ORHY, SIHY	25086 Sweetwater	ORHY, ATCA, CELA
35039 Little Holes	ORHY, ATNU	25087 Taylor Flat	ORHY, ATCA, ARNO
35040 Little Valley	ORHY, ATNU	25088 T.D.J.	ORHY, SIHY
35041 Lone Tree	ORHY, SPCR, ATCA	05089 Temple Mountain	ORHY, ATCA
35042 McCarty Canyon	ORHY, CELA, ATCA	25090 Tuttle	CELA, ORHY
35043 McKay Flat	ORHY, CELA	15091 W. Grimes	ORHY, ATNU
15097 Mervin	CELA, ORHY	25092 W. Huntington	ORHY, AGCR, CELA, ARNO
35044 Mesquite Wash	ORHY, CELA, ATCA	25093 West Orangeville	ORHY, ATNU
35045 Mexican Bend	ORHY, SPCR, ATCA	25094 Wilberg	ORHY, HIJA, ATCA
35046 Miller Canyon	ORHY, SPCR, ATCA	15096 Wood Hollow	ORHY, ATCA
35047 Molen Pasture	ORHY, ATNU		

TABLE 14

Ecological Status by Percentage of Livestock Grazing Allotment

Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future	Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future
Allred (05001)			Buckhorn Unallotted (5101)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	3	3
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	41	41
Mid Seral	0	0	Mid Seral	53	53
Early Seral	100	100	Early Seral	3	3
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Big Pond (45002)			Bunderson (35006)		
PNC	57	59	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	11	11	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	29	29	Mid Seral	100	100
Early Seral	2	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	1	1	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Black (35003)			Case (25007)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	25	25
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	100	100	Mid Seral	75	75
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Black Dragon (35004)			Clawson Dairy (25008)		
PNC	36	38	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	24	24	Late Seral	0	4
Mid Seral	34	34	Mid Seral	77	73
Early Seral	6	4	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	23	23
Buckhorn (55005)			Coal Wash (25009)		
PNC	1	3	PNC	71	75
Late Seral	12	12	Late Seral	1	1
Mid Seral	66	66	Mid Seral	1	1
Early Seral	21	19	Early Seral	5	1
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	22	22
Buckhorn Draw (5105)			Cove (25010)		
PNC	85	85	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	15	15	Mid Seral	58	58
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	42	42
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0

(Continued)

TABLE 14 (Continued)

<u>Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Future</u>	<u>Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Future</u>
Cowley (35013)			Dry Wash (25017)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	2
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	20	20
Mid Seral	100	100	Mid Seral	23	23
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	17	15
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	40	40
Cox (Don) (35011)			Dugout (45018)		
PNC	78	78	PNC	0	4
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	17	17
Mid Seral	18	18	Mid Seral	78	78
Early Seral	4	4	Early Seral	1	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	4	4
Cox (John) (25012)			East Grimes (35020)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	0
Late Seral		4	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	99	96	Mid Seral	15	10
Early Seral	1	0	Early Seral	85	90
Rock Outcrop/Badland			Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Crawford (35014)			Ferron Mills (35021)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	2
Late Seral	0	4	Late Seral	30	30
Mid Seral	100	96	Mid Seral	30	30
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	40	38
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Day (35015)			Fuller Bottom (35023)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	10	12
Late Seral	18	18	Late Seral	10	10
Mid Seral	82	82	Mid Seral	28	28
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	46	42
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	6	6
Deep Wash (35016)			Georges Draw (25024)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	48	50
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	100	95	Mid Seral	44	44
Early Seral	0	5	Early Seral	4	2
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	4	4

(Continued)

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future	Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future
Globe-Link (35025)			Horseshoe South (15100)		
PNC	0	2	PNC	2	4
Late Seral	58	58	Late Seral	29	29
Mid Seral	22	20	Mid Seral	55	53
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	20	20	Rock Outcrop/Badland	14	14
Hambrick Bottom (35026)			Humphrey (35030)		
PNC	0	4	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	18	18	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	81	78	Mid Seral	100	100
Early Seral	1	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Head of Sinbad (35027)			Iron Wash (35031)		
PNC	0	2	PNC	0	4
Late Seral	48	48	Late Seral	33	33
Mid Seral	29	27	Mid Seral	47	47
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	12	8
Rock Outcrop/Badland	23	23	Rock Outcrop/Badland	8	8
Hondo (15099)			Jacobson (35032)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	58	58
Mid Seral	26	21	Mid Seral	42	42
Early Seral	0	5	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	74	74	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Horse Bench (35028)			Jeffery Well (35033)		
PNC	0	2	PNC	0	2
Late Seral	28	28	Late Seral	20	20
Mid Seral	61	61	Mid Seral	61	61
Early Seral	10	8	Early Seral	17	15
Rock Outcrop/Badland	1	1	Rock Outcrop/Badland	2	2
Horseshoe North (35029)			Jensen (45034)		
PNC	0	2	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	27	27	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	70	69	Mid Seral	100	100
Early Seral	1	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	2	2	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0

(Continued)

TABLE 14 (Continued)

<u>Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Future</u>	<u>Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Future</u>
Johnson (35035)			Lone Tree (35041)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	1	5
Late Seral	1	1	Late Seral	8	8
Mid Seral	30	30	Mid Seral	38	38
Early Seral	69	69	Early Seral	4	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	49	49
Jorgensen (35036)			McCarty Canyon (35042)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	99	100
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	1	0
Mid Seral	74	74	Mid Seral	0	0
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	26	26	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Justesen (25037)			McKay Flat (35043)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	11	15
Late Seral	54	54	Late Seral	13	13
Mid Seral	6	6	Mid Seral	32	28
Early Seral	40	40	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	44	44
Link Canyon (35038)			Mervin (15097)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	100	95	Mid Seral	100	100
Early Seral	0	5	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Little Holes (35039)			Mesquite Wash (35044)		
PNC	1	1	PNC	99	100
Late Seral	32	32	Late Seral	1	0
Mid Seral	60	60	Mid Seral	0	0
Early Seral	7	70	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Little Valley (35040)			Mexican Bend (35045)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	5	9
Late Seral	27	27	Late Seral	25	25
Mid Seral	57	57	Mid Seral	55	55
Early Seral	16	16	Early Seral	15	11
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0

(Continued)

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future	Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future
Miller Canyon (35046)			North Herring Flat (35052)		
PNC	90	85	PNC	0	4
Late Seral	1	6	Late Seral	43	43
Mid Seral	0	0	Mid Seral	57	53
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	9	9	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Molen Pasture (35047)			North Huntington (35053)		
PNC	88	88	PNC	36	40
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	12	12	Mid Seral	40	40
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	10	6
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	14	14
Molen Tanks (35048)			North Sid & Charley (35054)		
PNC	54	54	PNC	11	13
Late Seral	39	39	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	0	0	Mid Seral	53	53
Early Seral	1	1	Early Seral	2	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	6	6	Rock Outcrop/Badland	34	34
Moonshine (25061)			North Sids Mountain (35055)		
PNC	0	2	PNC	100	100
Late Seral	16	16	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	72	72	Mid Seral	0	0
Early Seral	9	7	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	3	3	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Neva (25050)			North Sinbad (35056)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	6	8
Late Seral	50	50	Late Seral	32	32
Mid Seral	50	50	Mid Seral	49	49
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	4	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	9	9
North Ferron (35051)			Northwest Ferron (35057)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	2
Late Seral	0	4	Mid Seral	27	27
Mid Seral	72	72	Mid Seral	73	71
Early Seral	4	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	24	24	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0

(Continued)

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future	Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future
North Wolf Hollow (25058)			Pasture Canyon (15063)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	2	4
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	7	7
Mid Seral	100	100	Mid Seral	70	70
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	20	18
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	1	1
O.E.J. (35068)			Peacock (25064)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	29	29
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	38	38	Mid Seral	30	30
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	41	41
Rock Outcrop Seral	62	62	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Oil Dome (25059)			Price (Vic) (25065)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	100	100	Mid Seral	100	100
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Oil Well Flat (25060)			Red Canyon (35067)		
PNC	10	14	PNC	46	48
Late Seral	39	39	Late Seral	3	3
Mid Seral	26	26	Mid Seral	40	38
Early Seral	21	17	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	4	4	Rock Outcrop/Badland	11	11
Olsen, E. (15061)			Red Seeps (25068)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	2
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	10	10
Mid Seral	100	100	Mid Seral	79	79
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	5	3
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	6	6
Olsen, G.L. (25062)			Reid (15069)		
PNC	9	4	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	0	5	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	91	91	Mid Seral	100	100
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0

(Continued)

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future	Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future
R.J. (25066)			San Rafael River (25076)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	2
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	22	22
Mid Seral	100	100	Mid Seral	70	70
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	6	4
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	2	2
Rochester (25071)			Saucer Basin (25077)		
PNC	0	4	PNC	0	2
Late Seral	9	9	Late Seral	19	19
Mid Seral	91	87	Mid Seral	22	20
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	1	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	58	58
Rock Canyon (25072)			Sorensen (25079)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	88	88
Late Seral	0	4	Late Seral	6	6
Mid Seral	100	96	Mid Seral	0	0
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	6	6
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Saddle Horse (25073)			South Ferron (15080)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	96	91	Late Seral	0	2
Mid Seral	4	9	Mid Seral	92	90
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	8	8
Saleratus (25074)			South Herring Flat (25081)		
PNC	31	35	PNC	0	4
Late Seral	13	13	Late Seral	22	22
Mid Seral	38	38	Mid Seral	28	28
Early Seral	17	13	Early Seral	50	46
Rock Outcrop/Badland	1	1	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Salt Wash (15075)			South Sid & Charley (15082)		
PNC	7	11	PNC	32	36
Late Seral	25	25	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	51	48	Mid Seral	50	50
Early Seral	1	0	Early Seral	5	1
Rock Outcrop/Badland	16	16	Rock Outcrop/Badland	13	13

(Continued)

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future	Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class	Current	Future
South Sids Mountain (15083)			Temple Mountain (05089)		
PNC	50	48	PNC	6	8
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	48	48
Mid Seral	8	8	Mid Seral	44	44
Early Seral	11	13	Early Seral	2	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	31	31	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
South Wolf Hollow (25084)			Tuttle (25090)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	100	100	Mid Seral	100	100
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Straight Hollow (15085)			West Grimes (15091)		
PNC	0	2	PNC	0	2
Late Seral	6	6	Late Seral	30	30
Mid Seral	94	92	Mid Seral	54	54
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	16	14
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Sweetwater (25086)			West Huntington (25092)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	34	38
Late Seral	15	15	Late Seral	1	1
Mid Seral	63	63	Mid Seral	28	28
Early Seral	16	14	Early Seral	37	33
Rock Outcrop/Badland	6	6	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
Taylor Flat (25087)			West Orangeville (25093)		
PNC	0	2	PNC	68	63
Late Seral	68	68	Late Seral	0	0
Mid Seral	32	30	Mid Seral	26	26
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	6	11
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0
T.D.J. (25088)			Willberg (25094)		
PNC	0	0	PNC	0	0
Late Seral	0	0	Late Seral	5	5
Mid Seral	100	100	Mid Seral	77	77
Early Seral	0	0	Early Seral	18	18
Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0	Rock Outcrop/Badland	0	0

(Continued)

TABLE 14 (Concluded)

<u>Grazing Allotment and Ecological Condition Class</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Future</u>
Wood Hollow (15096)		
PNC	0	4
Late Seral	53	53
Mid Seral	26	22
Early Seral	0	0
Rock Outcrop/Badland	21	21

Grazing systems will be maintained, revised, or implemented, based on consideration of

- objectives detailed in the AMP;
- resource characteristics detailed in the RMP;
- vegetation characteristics determined by monitoring;
- availability of water;
- operator requests; and
- implementation costs.

Currently, little or no forage is reserved for big game or wild horses and burros grazing the public lands. Conflicts between these animals and livestock may be resolved and specific forage-use levels adjusted at the activity-planning stage or at any time deemed necessary as a result of rangeland monitoring.

Use levels for livestock and wild horses and burros may be adjusted to provide for protection of critical soils and crucial wildlife habitat. If additional forage becomes available, and crucial wildlife habitat and critical soils areas would not deteriorate, equal consideration will be given to livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros, based on rangeland monitoring.

Changes in season from spring to fall/winter may be necessary in the 43 allotments that have areas of critical soils. At this time, it is not known whether these allotments are exceeding the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) critical soil loss threshold.

Table N-3, Ecological Sites and Ecological Status Needed to Avoid Exceeding the Critical Soil Loss Threshold (page A-112, Vol. 1, Proposed RMP/Final EIS), is intended to be a starting point. It should be recognized that an average slope of greater than 20 percent was used for analysis purposes, and that all of the ecological status listed in column three were for such slopes. The ecological status needed to avoid exceeding the critical soil loss threshold varies by slope (Mason, 1978). The BLM intends to use actual slope when on the ground analysis is performed.

The BLM will use actual measurements in conjunction with the Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation. As better methods of evaluating soil loss on western rangelands are developed and accepted by the BLM (such as WEPPS), that method will be used for evaluating soil loss.

Vegetation cover is also being collected in critical soils areas. This information, as well as other data collected, will be plugged into the Modified Soil Loss Equation (or more current, and accepted method) as appropriate. The results of these calculations, as well as range trend and actual slope and cover data, will be used for evaluations on an allotment by allotment basis. If an allotment is determined to be exceeding the critical soil loss threshold and that range trend is down, changes in livestock management would be needed. These changes could include changes in grazing seasons, reductions in livestock numbers, implementation of a grazing system or other agreements may be entered into to provide protection for these areas (map 14).

Specific actions to protect riparian areas will be determined through activity plans.

Range improvements facilitate grazing management (map 15). The location, extent, and scheduling of specific range projects will be determined on an individual allotment basis and will depend on operator contributions and BLM funding capability. Existing land treatments may be maintained.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Grazing Allotments/Licensed Use</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Allotments: (95)	1,422,510
Public lands	1,409,730
Glen Canyon NRA	12,780

Unallotted	1,730
------------	-------

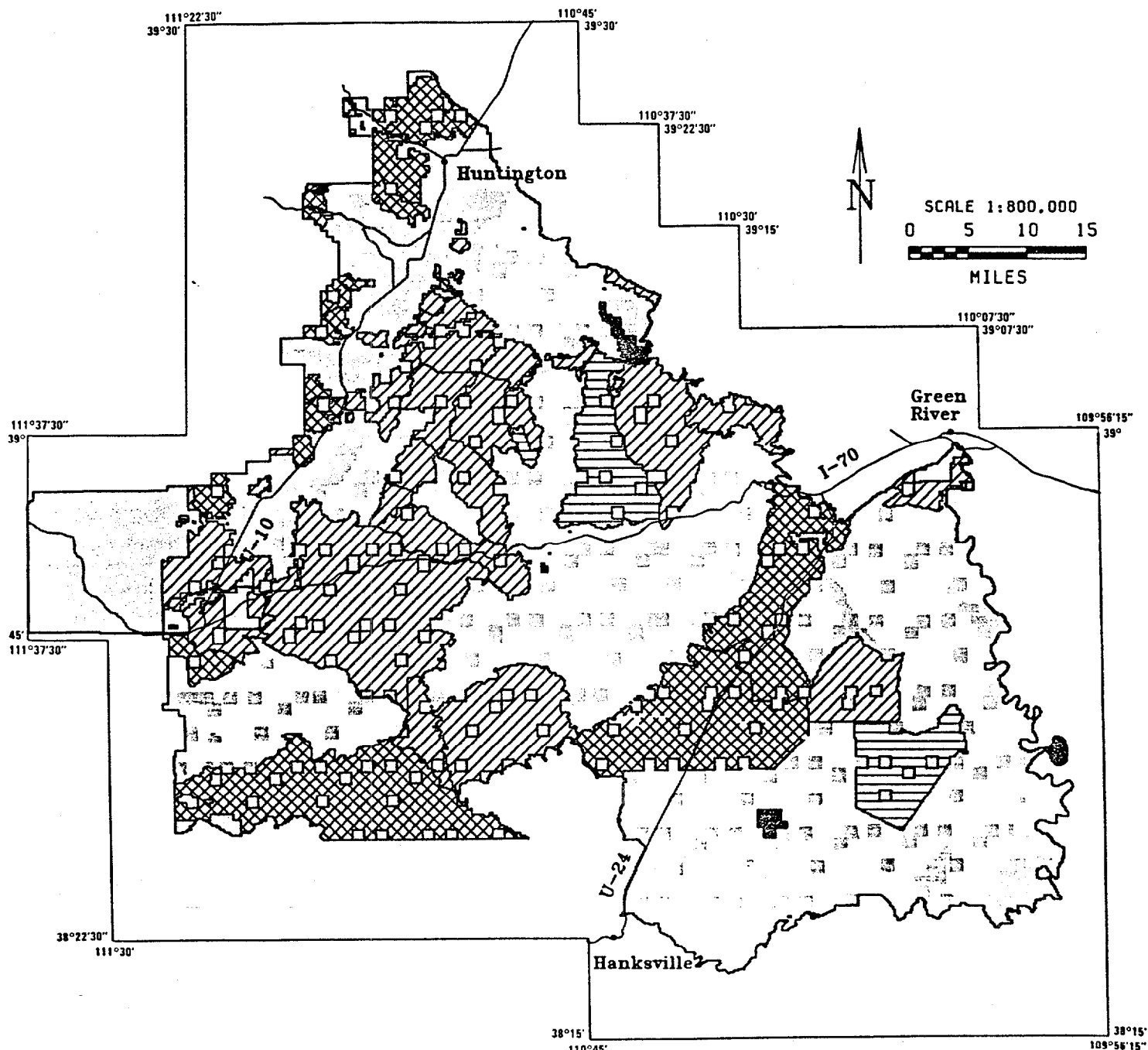
Licensed Use: 49,415 to 78,455 AUMs	1,416,080
-------------------------------------	-----------






Grazing will be excluded on four allotments (4,530 acres) in the following areas:

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC
- Swasey Cabin ACEC (trailing allowed)
- Developed recreation sites

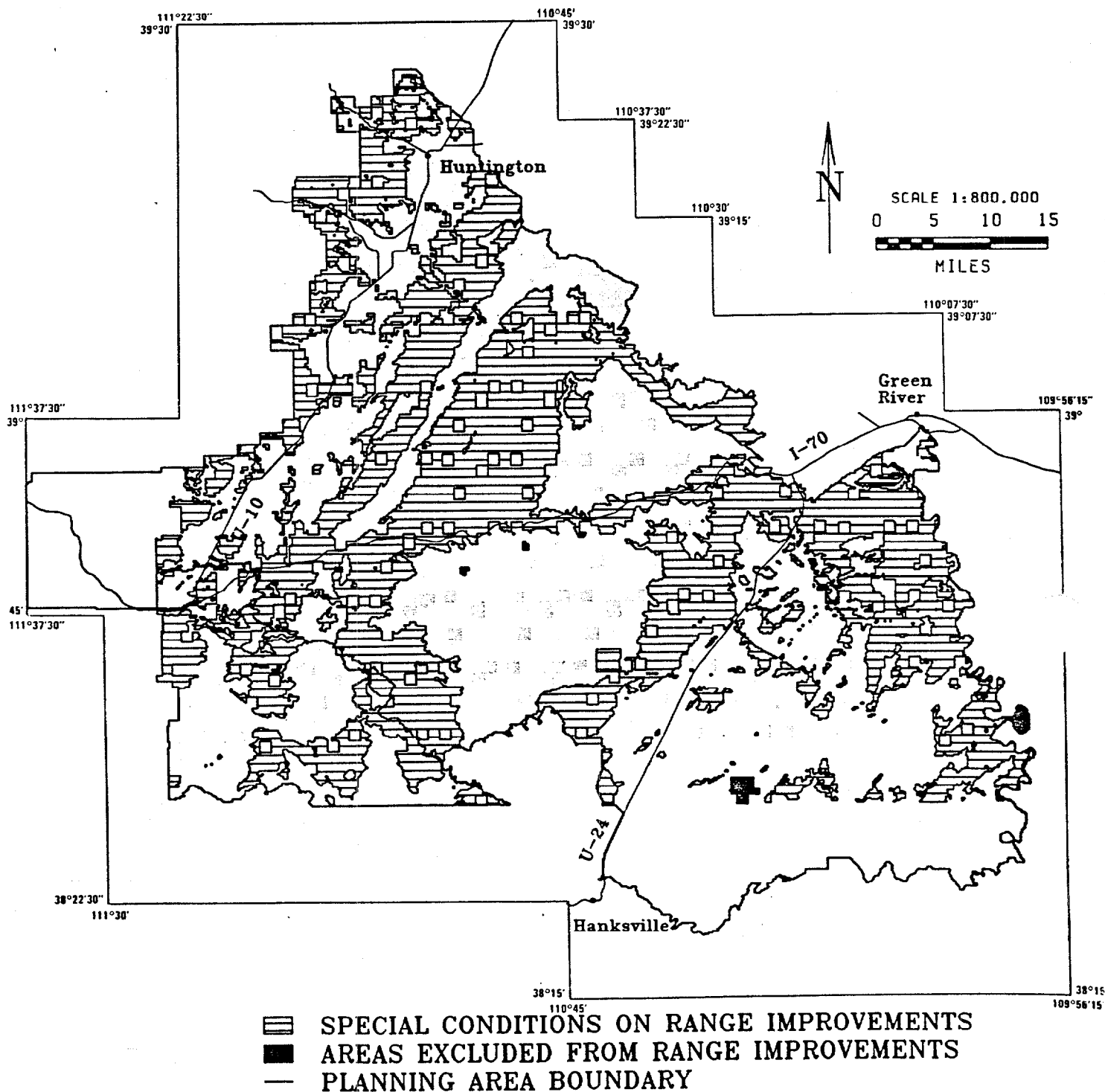
Surface restrictions limit range improvements on 742,260 acres in the following areas:

- Dry Lake ACEC
- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC
- Muddy Creek ACEC



-  ALLOTMENTS WITH 25 TO 50 PERCENT CRITICAL SOILS
(MAY NEED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT)
-  ALLOTMENTS WITH 50 PERCENT OR MORE CRITICAL SOILS
(MAY NEED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT)
-  ALLOTMENTS WITH BOTH 50 PERCENT OR MORE CRITICAL
SOILS AND CERTAIN CRUCIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT
(MAY NEED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT)
-  AREAS EXCLUDED FROM LIVESTOCK GRAZING
-  PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY

Map 14 - Grazing Actions



Map 15 - Limitations on Livestock-Related Range Improvements

- San Rafael Canyon ACEC
- San Rafael Reef ACEC
- Segers Hole ACEC
- Sids Mountain ACEC
- Temple Mountain ACEC
- existing land leases
- ROS P-class area
- critical soils
- desert bighorn sheep crucial habitat
- antelope crucial habitat
- mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges
- riparian and aquatic areas

Range improvements will be excluded on a total of 4,990 acres in the following areas:

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC
- Copper Globe ACEC
- Pictographs ACEC
- Swasey Cabin ACEC
- developed recreation sites

Other Grazing Actions

Acres

Prohibit changes from cattle to domestic sheep on 29 allotments in crucial desert bighorn-sheep habitat.

799,040

Modify and implement 16 AMPs prepared prior to RMP/EIS.

Develop and implement 27 new AMPs.

Special Designations

Designate two 2 ACECs to protect relict vegetation	4,470
Big Flat Tops ACEC	2,640
Bowknot Bend ACEC	1,830

Gilson Butte will be reconsidered for designation as an ACEC to protect relict vegetation when additional data are gathered.

The Link Flat area is no longer a proposed or recognized natural area. In the late 1960s, the flats were thought to have potential as a natural area because of an ungrazed plant community. However, it was discovered the area had been grazed continuously for several decades by both wild horses and domestic livestock.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To manage surface-disturbing actions so as to avoid or reduce adverse impacts to paleontological and cultural resources and to manage cultural resource values for information potential, public values, or conservation for the future.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Potential cultural resources will be evaluated, and identified resources protected, as required by law, regulation, and policy. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will occur wherever mandated.

Fossils of scientific interest (other than petrified wood), including petrified dinosaur bone, may not be collected on public land. These resources are covered by the Antiquities Act, which prohibits excavation or appropriation of paleontological resources without a permit. The Act also protects these resources from impacts of development. For example, the Tempskya fossil fern site near Castle Dale will require site-specific mitigation measures prepared at the time a project is proposed which could disturb the fossil bed. Recreational rockhounding occurs throughout the planning area. No part of the planning area will be designated closed to rockhounding.

Sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places and other known sites eligible for listing in that register will be managed in consultation with SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Listed sites include the Black Dragon Canyon pictographs, Buckhorn rock art, Rochester-Muddy pictographs, and the Denver-Rio Grande lime kiln.

All areas proposed for surface disturbance or rehabilitation that have not been previously inventoried for cultural resources must be inventoried before starting the activity. Direct and indirect damage will be avoided to the extent possible without curtailing valid rights.

Surface disturbance will be allowed only after cultural resource management objectives are met. All sites will be avoided or mitigated in keeping with the specific management objectives assigned.

Cultural Resource Management Objectives

All cultural resources in the planning area will be assigned to one of three management categories based on the following objectives: (1) conservation, (2) public values, or (3) information potential.

Conservation

The objective for the category managed for conservation is to protect a 20 percent proportionally representative sample of all known site types from both natural and human-caused deterioration. Sites within this 20 percent sample will be protected from natural deterioration and closed to conflicting uses; they will remain under protective management until all similar non-conservation sites are used and data recovery technology has developed sufficiently that their use will make a major contribution to the archaeological study of the area.

The rationale for the 20 percent sample size is that research effectiveness declines greatly above that level. Sampling studies have shown that the amount of new information obtainable (compared to redundant data) falls significantly around a 20 percent sample figure. This makes expenditure of more time, effort, or research money on a larger scale sample size unprofitable.

The following criteria will be used to place sites in the 20 percent sample covered by the conservation category:

- proportional representation of site types;
- sites that are currently in the best condition;
- sites located in areas with few current surface-use conflicts;
- sites nominated by cultural resource professionals or other interested parties as having values that need to be conserved for the future;

- samples of large linear features, such as historic trails (the feature need not be conserved in total); and
- additional sites as new sites are located, in order to keep the sample at 20 percent of the known total.

Sites placed in the conservation category will be listed in files kept at the resource area office. Site categorization is intended to be permanent; however, some latitude must be used in order to conserve a 20 percent sample for the future. If a listed site is destroyed, damaged, or endangered, a similar site in as good or better condition may be substituted.

Public Values

The number of sites placed in the category managed for public values is expected to be small. Objectives for this category are:

- to provide access to these sites for the general public or particular segments of the public (such as providing Native American groups access to their sacred sites);
- to provide sufficient supervision to protect both the public and the scientific values of these sites;
- where there are conflicts between the protection needs of these values, to mitigate impacts to scientific values before the site is turned over for public use;
- to emphasize the concerns of specific cultural or social groups in managing sites needed for religious or culturally important uses; and
- to prepare specific site management plans for all sites in this category.

Sites managed for public values must first have their information potential recovered through appropriate study guided by an approved research design, in order to mitigate the impacts of visitor use and to provide information for interpretation. Test or sampling excavations will be made to define the extent of the sites and obtain information needed to interpret

them. Interpretive displays and improved access will be constructed.

Information Potential

Most cultural resources will be managed under the following information potential objectives:

- to make all sites in this category available for research;
- to protect these sites until they have been appropriately studied;
- to ensure that all study is guided by an appropriate research design; and
- to mitigate conflicts with other resource uses by appropriate study.

BLM will determine what study is appropriate.

Sites managed for their information potential will be avoided until their potential is collected through study directed by an approved research design.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

To protect historic values within Temple Mountain, Tomsich Butte, and Copper Globe Historic Districts, an intensive data recovery program will be initiated. The program will include a search of historic literature and documents and compilation of oral histories in order to tie any significant events or persons to specific locations on the ground.

To protect Dry Lake Archaeological District from piecemeal destruction, a study of the whole area will be initiated. The program will identify the archaeological values and their spatial, temporal, and cultural relationships.

<u>Special Designations</u>	<u>Acres</u>
6 ACECs	22,170
- Dry Lake Archaeological District (Information)	16,990
- Pictographs (Public Values)	40
- Temple Mountain Historic District (Information)	2,660
- Tomsich Butte Historic District	

- (Information)	2,040
- Copper Globe (Public Values)	220
- Swasey Cabin (Public Values)	220

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To manage areas undergoing wilderness review under the interim management policy (IMP); and to manage designated wilderness areas to protect wilderness values.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

SRRA contains one ISA and all or part of seven WSAs (listed in table 15). These areas will be managed under wilderness IMP until Congress either designates them as wilderness or drops them from wilderness review. Actions allowed under IMP will also be subject to restrictions prescribed in the RMP.

If and when an area is designated as wilderness, that designation will automatically amend this plan. The amendment will be noted and added to the RMP. Designated wilderness will be managed under regulations at 43 CFR 8560. A wilderness management plan will be prepared to provide site-specific management guidance for each designated wilderness area.

Areas not designated as wilderness will remain under IMP until released from wilderness review by Congress. When released, these areas will be managed in accordance with the resource decisions described in the RMP.

Table 15 shows how each area under wilderness review will be managed if Congress releases it from review without designating it as wilderness.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To develop and implement management plans for all special recreation management areas (SRMAs) using management prescriptions developed in the RMP; to identify areas to be maintained in each ROS class; to identify and designate additional developed recreation sites; to conduct suitability studies

TABLE 15
Wilderness Review Areas

<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Unit Name</u>	<u>WSA Acres</u>	<u>ACEC Acres</u>	<u>Special Conditions Acres</u>
ISA	Link Flats	912	0	912
UT-060-007	Muddy Creek	31,400	13,690	17,710
UT-060-023	Sids Mountain	80,530	67,680	12,850
UT-060-025	Devils Canyon	9,610	1,620	7,990
UT-060-028A	Crack Canyon	25,315	22,640	2,675
UT-060-029A	San Rafael Reef	55,540	39,910	15,630
UT-060-045	Horseshoe Canyon	20,500	1,830	18,670
UT-060-054	Mexican Mountain	^a 29,000	16,160	12,840
TOTALS		252,807	163,530	89,277

NOTE: All areas under wilderness review will be managed under IMP until either designated as wilderness or dropped from review by Congress. Areas designated as wilderness will be dropped from ACEC management where wilderness management adequately protects the values for which the ACEC was established. Acres of ACECs lie within the boundary of the indicated WSA. Special conditions include restrictions listed under ROS P- and SPNM-class areas (see Chapter 3).

^aExcludes 30,600 acres in Price River Resource Area. The total acreage in Mexican Mountain WSA is 59,600.

of rivers eligible for wild and scenic river designation; to analyze all other rivers in the resource area as to eligibility and classification for wild and scenic river designation; and to designate all of the planning area as open, limited, or closed to off-road vehicle (ORV) use.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Two public land areas, San Rafael Swell and Labyrinth Canyon, are managed as SRMAs in recognition of their intensive use or special recreation values. The remaining public lands are managed as an extensive recreation management area (RMA). An SRMA serves as the basis for preparing an activity plan. A recreation management plan will be developed for each SRMA in the planning area.

Dispersed recreation use will be allowed throughout the planning area, with permits required for commercial use. If demand increases, BLM may require permits for use in other areas where needed to protect resource values; this will not require a plan amendment.

Recreational rockhounding occurs throughout the planning area. No part of the planning area will be designated closed to rockhounding. However, fossils of scientific interest, including dinosaur bone, may not be collected on public land; Public Law 209 prohibits excavation or collection of fossils without a permit.

SRRA will continue to manage recreation use of the Green River in cooperation with the Grand Resource Area, Moab District, BLM, and with the Utah State Division of Parks and Recreation.

Emery County and the town of Green River propose to establish a scenic loop road along existing vehicle routes in the San Rafael Swell and Desert. Alternatives or improvements to the existing road will be authorized on a case-by-case basis.

In the Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) [NPS, 1982], NPS lists the Green and San Rafael Rivers as potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. BLM has identified a portion of Muddy Creek in SRRA as having potential for wild

and scenic designation. Designation to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System would be made by Congress and would amend this plan.

Interim management of the three rivers will serve to protect the identified values until Congress acts. NEPA documents prepared for any proposals for use of the study segments will take these values into account and provide mitigation for potentially adverse impacts. Actions allowed under interim management will be subject to the special conditions developed in the RMP (see Potential Wild and Scenic River Interim Management Prescriptions, chapter 3). Table 16 shows the potential classification of the several river segments (see map 16). Segment 5 of the San Rafael River was determined ineligible and thus not classified.

The three rivers identified above were the only rivers considered in the RMP process for eligibility for wild and scenic rivers. Additional planning will be needed to evaluate other rivers for eligibility under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Suitability for designation as a wild and scenic river will be determined in a future plan amendment for the three original rivers and any additional rivers or streams determined to be eligible.

ROS classes have been identified based on inventory work. Classes are based on five setting factors, which are reviewed periodically. A change in conditions could result in a change in ROS class. However, RMP special conditions (if any) developed to protect specific ROS class areas reflect conditions present when the RMP was prepared and may be changed only through a plan amendment.

Management restrictions are not necessary to maintain ROS class areas toward the urban end of the spectrum, including roaded natural (RN), rural (R), and urban (U). Therefore, no attempt will be made to manage for these specific ROS class areas.

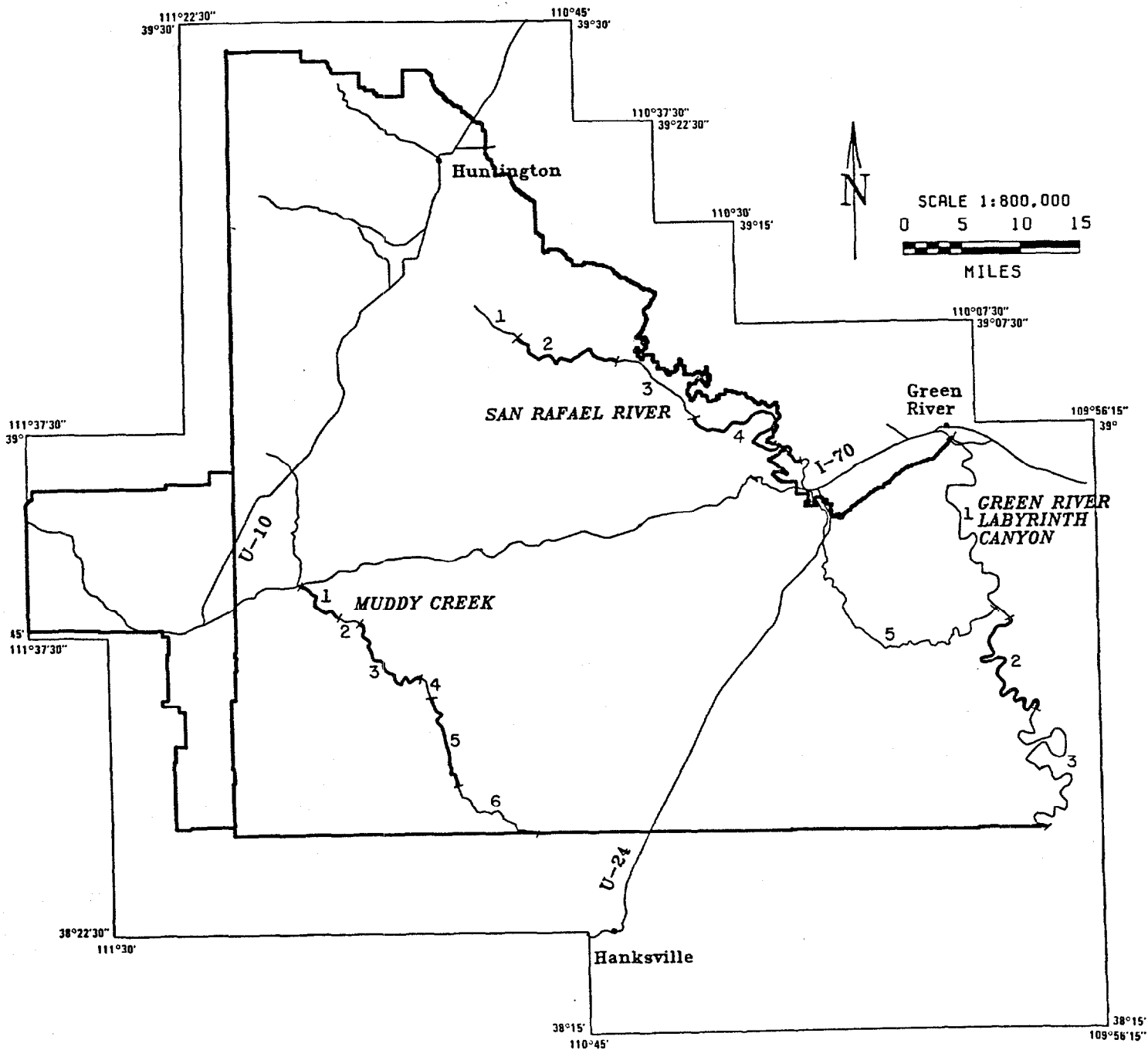
ORV use designations developed in the RMP will be made following completion of an ORV implementation plan. Criteria will be developed to determine the specific course of action needed to implement the ORV allocation decision. ORV designations do not apply to state, county or BLM system roads, or to private or state inholdings. An assessment will be made to determine a

TABLE 16

Wild and Scenic River Study Segments and Potential Classifications

<u>River Name</u>	<u>Wild</u>	<u>Scenic</u>
Green River	Segment 2: Ruby Ranch (mile 96) to Hey Joe Canyon (mile 76)	Segment 1: Green River State Park (mile 120) to Ruby Ranch (mile 96) Segment 3: Hey Joe Canyon (mile 76) to Canyonlands NP (mile 47)
San Rafael River	Segment 2: Lower Fuller Bottom (mile 103.7) to Johansen Cabin (mile 89.3) Segment 4: Lockhart Wash (mile 77.2) to Tidwell Bottom (mile 50.6)	Segment 1: Ferron/Cottonwood confluence (mile 111) to Lower Fuller Bottom (mile 103.7) Segment 3: Johansen Cabin (mile 89.3) to Lockhart Wash (mile 77.2)
Muddy Creek	Segment 1: Highway I-70 (mile 76.6) to gauging station above Lone Tree Crossing (mile 65.6) Segment 3: South Salt Wash (mile 63.6) to the north end of Tomsich Butte (mile 46) Segment 5: Penitentiary Canyon (mile 42.4) to Hidden Splendor Mine (mile 30)	Segment 2: Gauging station above Lone Tree Crossing (mile 65.6) to South Salt Wash (mile 63.6) Segment 4: Tomsich Butte (mile 46) to Penitentiary Canyon (mile 42.4) Segment 6: Hidden Splendor Mine (mile 30) to Emery County boundary (mile 18.5)

NOTE: Segment 5 of the San Rafael River was determined ineligible and therefore not classified.



- WILD
- SCENIC
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY

Map 16 - Wild and Scenic River Study Segments

purpose and need for public land non-system roads. Public participation will be encouraged to assist BLM in identifying which non-system roads should be designated as open. The implementation plan (map 17) will become effective following publication of a Federal Register notice after the RMP is complete.

The ORV designations do not distinguish between recreational and nonrecreational use; ORV use in an area designated closed or limited may be allowed under an authorized permit. ORV designations can be changed only through a plan amendment.

In 1986, a cooperative management agreement between BLM and Pathfinders Motorcycle Club, Inc. of Price, Utah provided for joint development and management of a system of motorcycle trails within the San Rafael Swell in the Temple Mountain vicinity. The agreement will remain in effect.

<u>Current Recreation Management Areas</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Special Recreation Management Areas	
- San Rafael Swell	846,340
- Labyrinth Canyon	49,220
TOTAL	895,560
Extensive Recreation Management Area	
- Remainder of SRRA	568,180
Developed Recreation Sites	
- San Rafael Campground	10
- Buckhorn Pictographs	10
- Cattleguard Pictographs	10
- Swasey Cabin Historic Site	10
- Wedge Overlook	20
- Tomsich Butte Campground	20
- Justesen Flats Campground	20
TOTAL	100

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Recreation Management Areas</u>	<u>Acres</u>
- Manage to preserve ROS P-class areas	117,720
- Manage to protect ROS SPNM-class areas outside ACECs	152,950
- Develop 2 SRMA management plans	895,560

<u>Developed Recreation Sites</u>	<u>Acres</u>
- Intensify management of 7 developed recreation sites to protect facilities; develop or improve 3 of those recreation sites	100

<u>ORV Use Designations</u>	<u>Acres</u>
- Open to ORV use	^a 281,820
- Open with seasonal restrictions	^a 11,600
- Limited to existing roads and trails	0
- Limited to designated roads and trails	1,018,650
- Closed to ORV use	151,770

^a Subject to change, pending antelope fawning range inventory.

The following areas will be open to ORV use with seasonal restrictions:

- deer and elk crucial winter ranges (12/01 to 04/15)
- antelope crucial habitat (05/15 to 06/15)

ORV use in the following areas will be limited to designated roads and trails:

- Copper Globe, Dry Lake Archaeological District, Pictographs, and Swasey Cabin ACECs; and portions of Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor, Muddy Creek, Middle San Rafael Canyon, San Rafael Reef, Segers Hole, and Sids Mountain ACECs
- existing land leases
- San Rafael Swell SRMA
- SPNM-ROS class areas
- developed recreation sites
- critical soils
- riparian and aquatic habitat
- bighorn sheep crucial habitat

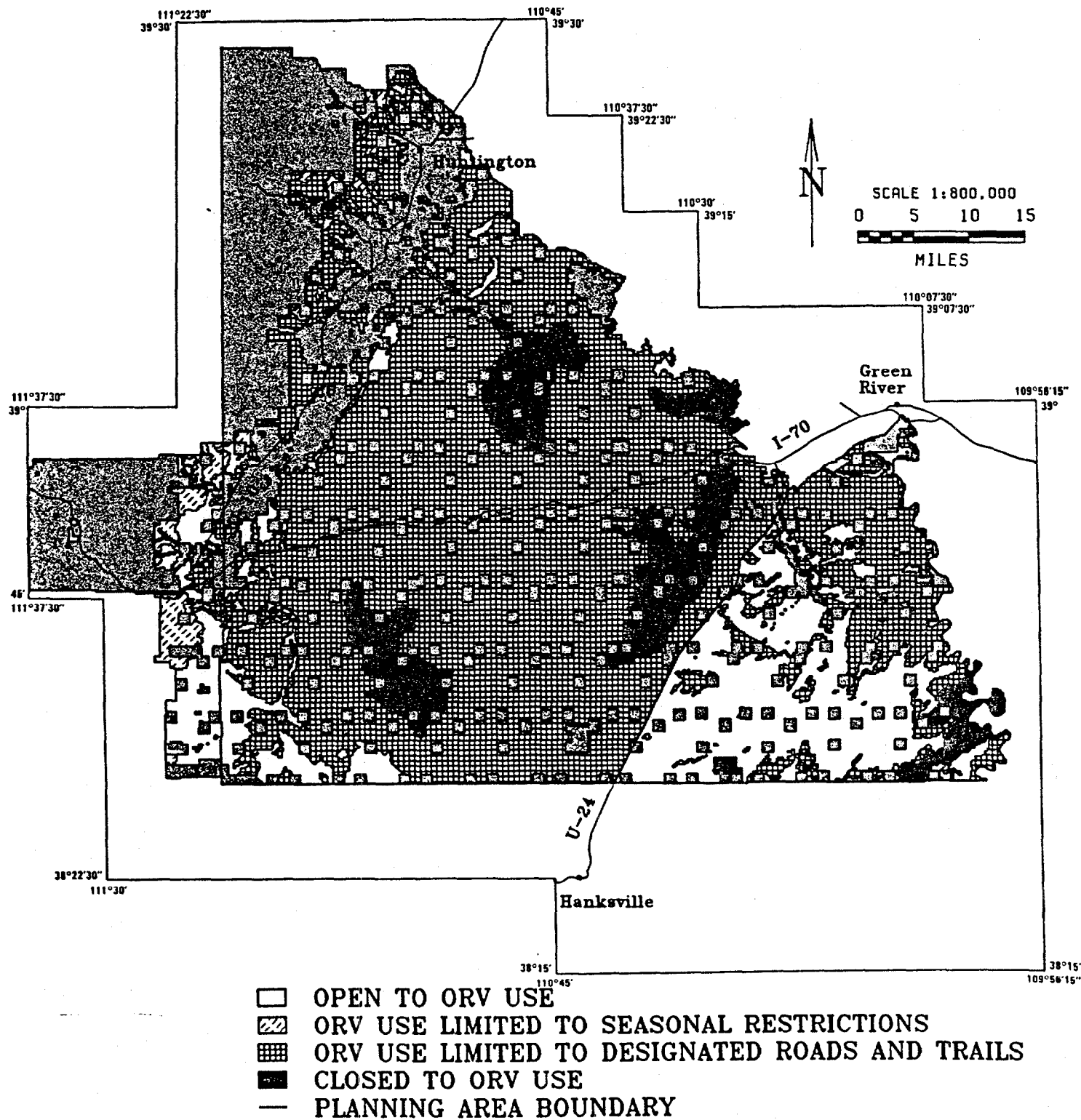
The following areas will be closed to ORV use:

- Big Flat Tops, Bowknot Bend, and Lower and Upper San Rafael Canyon ACECs; and portions of Muddy Creek, Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor, Middle San Rafael Canyon, Sids Mountain, Segers Hole, and San Rafael Reef ACECs
- ROS P-class areas

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To provide design standards that protect or enhance designated VRM classes.



Map 17 - Off-Road Vehicle Use Designations

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

VRM class areas on public lands have been identified based on inventory work (map 18). Classes are based on visual resource conditions such as scenic quality, distance zones, and sensitivity levels. These are reviewed periodically; a change in conditions may cause a change in VRM class.

VRM classes give management objectives to be applied to actions taking place on public lands. Land-use proposals are reviewed individually to determine whether visual impacts can be adequately mitigated to meet the objective of the existing VRM class.

Visual values and projects will be evaluated to determine appropriate management and conformance with VRM class objectives on a case-by-case basis.

The Labyrinth/Horseshoe Canyons will be cooperatively studied and evaluated with the Henry Mountain and Grand Resource Areas for possible ACEC designation. If areas are recommended for designation, a plan amendment will be completed.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Special Designations</u>	<u>Acres</u>
6 ACECs	
- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC	50,650
- Muddy Creek ACEC	22,540
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC	34,420
- San Rafael Reef ACEC	68,720
- Segers Hole ACEC	7,120
- Sids Mountain ACEC	61,870
VRM class I Areas ^a	278,340
- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC	
- Muddy Creek ACEC	
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (upper and lower portions)	
- San Rafael Reef ACEC	
- Segers Hole ACEC	
- Sids Mountain ACEC	
- ROS P-class areas	

^aAll class I areas, including listed special areas.

VRM class II Areas^b

252,060

- Copper Globe ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (middle portion)
- Swasey Cabin ACEC
- developed recreation sites

^bAll class II areas, including listed special areas.

SOIL, WATER AND AIR MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To maintain or improve soil productivity, water quality, and air quality, and to improve watershed conditions, so long as RMP goals are met; to improve water quality in areas exceeding state water quality standards; to maintain vegetation cover at or above the level necessary to avoid exceeding the SCS critical soil loss threshold in the critical soil areas (or any newer method adopted by the BLM).

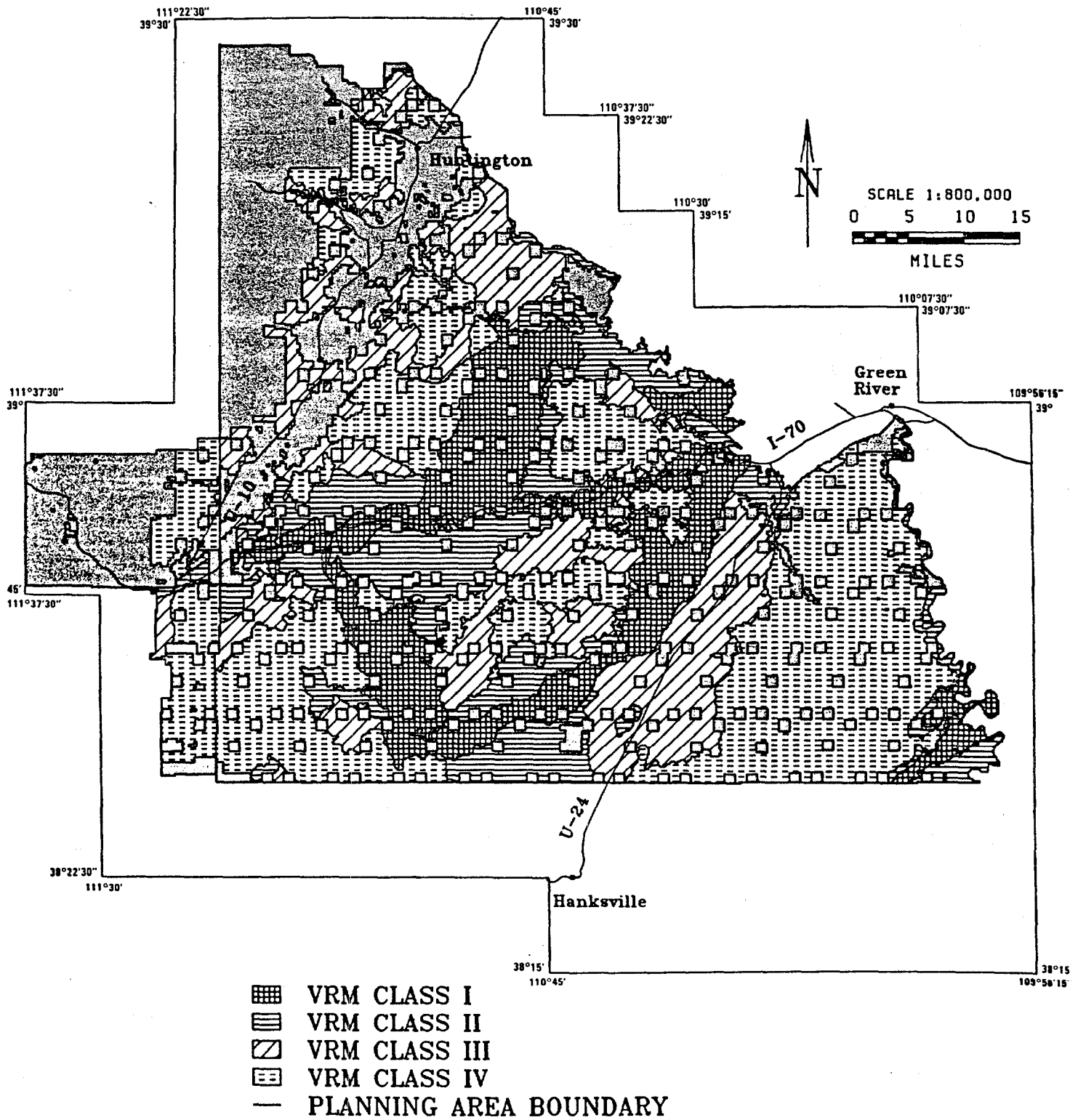
GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

BLM will manage actions on the public lands to protect the soil resource and municipal watersheds, and will manage the soil resource maintain or increase soil productivity, prevent or minimize accelerated soil erosion, and prevent or minimize flood and sediment damage, as needed. Public lands will be managed so as to abide by laws, executive orders, and regulations on floodplain and wetland areas to reduce resource loss from floods and erosion.

Areas with critical soil needs have been identified based on unpublished Emery area and Henry Mountain area SCS soil surveys. Additional inventories may determine the existence of additional special areas or change the location or extent of areas previously identified.

BLM will maintain the soil data base by updating ecological site descriptions from information collected through range monitoring and other specific studies and share information with SCS.

Soil productivity and vegetation cover will be maintained at or above the threshold necessary to avoid exceeding the soil loss tolerance for critical soils. Watershed condition and water quality will be maintained or improved.



Map 18 - Visual Resource Management

Watershed control structures in place prior to the RMP will be evaluated and maintained where required. Additional structures may be installed if needed, subject to conditions prescribed in the RMP.

Water quality improvements will be implemented in areas that do not meet state water quality standards. Specific actions will be determined through activity-level plans. Improvements may include limitations on grazing to maintain water quality within state standards, actions to allow increased vegetation cover, stabilization of soils where erosion and leaching of natural salts have decreased water quality, limitations on surface-disturbing activities to prevent deterioration of water quality, rehabilitation of abandoned roads and mine tailings, restrictions on placement of erodible material, cooperation with surface users to reduce surface disturbance, and restriction of ORV use on erodible or steep slopes.

BLM will monitor existing water quality and watershed conditions and identify watersheds that contribute high salt and sediment loads to the Colorado River basin. Water quality data have been entered on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) STORET computer data base program and will be maintained. BLM will take appropriate actions to maintain water quality of streams within the planning area to meet state and federal water quality standards, including designated beneficial uses and antidegradation requirements. BLM will also maintain a water quantity data base.

BLM will maintain in-house water rights files and a water rights data base on the nationwide BLM computer system. BLM has participated in two water rights adjudication proceedings in cooperation with the Utah State Division of Water Rights and will continue to cooperate with the state as updates are made. BLM will continue to obtain new water rights to benefit resource activities.

BLM will manage actions on public lands to meet air quality standards prescribed by federal, state, and local laws and will protect existing air quality when feasible. The unique visual (air quality) characteristics of four special interest areas (Mexican Mountain, San Rafael

Reef, Sids Mountain, and the lower Green River) will be maintained. Potential adverse impact will be mitigated through site-specific N documents prepared at the time an action in this area is proposed. Mitigation will be developed as part of the state permitting process and prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) review.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Watershed Control Structures</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Locate where needed	1,459,370
Standard Conditions	702,430
Special Conditions	737,930
Excluded (except where watershed control structures would protect resource values)	19,010
Excluded	4,470

In the special conditions area, either surface restrictions or seasonal restrictions apply. Surface restrictions apply to the following areas:

- Dry Lake Archeological District ACEC
- Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC
- Muddy Creek ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon middle portion of the ACEC
- San Rafael Reef ACEC
- Segers Hole ACEC
- Sids Mountain ACEC
- Temple Mountain Historic District ACEC
- existing land leases
- ROS P-class areas outside ACECs
- critical soils
- riparian and aquatic habitat

Seasonal restrictions apply to the following areas:

- desert bighorn sheep crucial habitat
- antelope crucial habitat
- mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges

Watershed control structures are excluded except where they would protect resource values on 19,010 acres in the following areas:

- Copper Globe ACEC
- San Rafael Canyon ACEC (upper and lower portions)
- Swasey Cabin ACEC
- Pictographs ACEC
- developed recreation sites

Watershed control structures are excluded from 4,470 acres in relict vegetation ACECs:

- Big Flat Tops ACEC
- Bowknot Bend ACEC

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife species and to alter management of wildlife habitats to protect crucial wildlife habitats and certain desert bighorn sheep and riparian habitats.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Wildlife habitats within the planning area will be managed to provide for a diversity of species. Specific habitat areas will be managed to provide forage, cover, water, and space requirements to support major wildlife species.

BLM will continue to manage big game species habitat and recommend population levels to the Board of Big Game Control. BLM will continue to cooperate with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) on interagency big game studies to monitor habitat conditions. UDWR has identified seasonal and crucial habitat areas with input from federal agencies, including BLM. These areas may change over time as animal populations and habitat conditions change.

BLM will continue to cooperate with UDWR and other federal agencies to identify herd units, crucial habitat areas, and hunting and trapping areas and to control predators.

Riparian and aquatic habitats will be managed to preserve, protect, and restore natural functions in accordance with laws, executive orders, and regulations as they relate to habitat management. Inventories will be initiated to determine the condition and affecting elements of riparian habitat. All activity plans will consider riparian and aquatic habitat.

Known raptor sites will be protected from human disturbance to the greatest extent possible. All permitted activities within 0.5 mile of an active nest site will be restricted during the nesting season (February 1 to August 15 annually). These sites may vary in location from year to year and have not been mapped.

BLM will cooperate with UDWR to maintain or re-establish desert bighorn sheep within identified habitat areas, so long as this practice is in keeping with RMP goals and objectives. Transplants of native big game species may take place within habitat areas if identified in an HMP prepared or modified after completion of the RMP; these actions will not require a plan amendment. HMPs will be coordinated with affected land owners. Supplemental releases of fish and game birds may take place without requiring an HMP or a plan amendment.

BLM will manage for big game populations in suitable areas only so long as critical soils are protected and livestock use in non-crucial big game habitat areas is considered.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

None identified.

ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

- + To protect and conserve all officially listed and candidate plant and animal species and their habitats, as provided by law, and to increase animal and plant populations where opportunities exist.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

No management action will be permitted on public lands that will jeopardize the continued existence of plant or animal species that are listed, are officially proposed for listing, or are candidates for listing as T/E (tables 17 and 18).

BLM will cooperate with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in writing recovery plans for T/E species located within the planning area or grazing area. Also, BLM will pursue formal consultation with USFWS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act before approving or implementing any action that may affect a protected species.

Candidate species will be managed to protect them from actions that would contribute to the need to list them as T/E species. Species listed by the State of Utah will be managed in similar fashion and to the extent that management actions are consistent with FLPMA and other

TABLE 17

Status of Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Known to Occur in Planning Area</u>
Maguire daisy	Endangered	<u>Erigeron maguirei</u>	Yes
Wright fishhook cactus	Endangered	<u>Sclerocactus wrightiae</u>	Yes
San Rafael cactus	Endangered	<u>Pediocactus despainii</u>	Yes
Jones cycladenia	Threatened	<u>Cycladenia humilis</u> var. <u>jonesii</u>	Yes
Last Chance townsendia	Threatened	<u>Townsendia aprica</u>	Yes
Silver milkvetch	Candidate	<u>Astragalus subcinereus</u> var. <u>basalticus</u>	Yes
Smith wild buckwheat	Candidate	<u>Eriogonum smithii</u>	Yes
Yellow blanket flower	Candidate	<u>Gaillardia flava</u>	Yes
Western sweetvetch	Candidate	<u>Hedysarum occidentale</u> var. <u>canone</u>	Yes
Hymenoxys	Candidate	<u>Hymenoxys depressa</u>	Yes
Jones indigo bush	Candidate	<u>Psorothamnus polyadenius</u> var. <u>jonesii</u>	Yes
Barneby schoenocrambe	Candidate	<u>Schoenocrambe barnebyi</u>	Yes
Globemallow	Candidate	<u>Sphaeralcea psorgloides</u>	Yes

Source: Federal Register Vol. 50, No. 181, September 18, 1985, pp. 37958 to 37967 and Vol. 51, No. 86, May 5, 1986, pp. 16526 to 16530; and Vol. 55, No. 35, February 21, 1990, pp. 6184 to 6229.

TABLE 18

Status of Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate Animals

Common Name	Status	Scientific Name	Known to Occur in Plan Area	Habitat Use
Bald eagle	Endangered	<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>	Yes	Winter
Peregrine falcon	Endangered	<u>Falco peregrinus</u> var. <u>anatum</u>	Yes	Nesting ^a
Ferruginous hawk	Candidate	<u>Buteo regalis</u>	Yes	Nesting ^a
Western snowy plover	Candidate	<u>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</u>	No	Nesting ^a
Mountain plover	Candidate	<u>Charadrius montanus</u>	No	Nesting ^a
Long-billed curlew	Candidate	<u>Numenius americanus</u>	Yes	Nesting ^a
White-faced ibis	Candidate	<u>Plegadis chihi</u>	No	Nesting ^a
Southern spotted owl	Candidate	<u>Strix occidentalis lucida</u>	No	Nesting ^a
Black-footed ferret	Endangered	<u>Mustela nigripes</u>	No	Yearlong
Spotted bat	Candidate	<u>Euderma maculata</u>	No	Unknown
Southwestern river otter	Candidate	<u>Lutra canadensis sonorae</u>	No	Yearlong
Humpback chub	Endangered	<u>Gila cypha</u>	Yes	Transient
Bonytail chub	Endangered	<u>Gila elegans</u>	No	Unknown
Colorado squawfish	Endangered	<u>Ptychocheilus lucius</u>	Yes	Yearlong ^b
Razorback sucker	Candidate	<u>Xyrauchen texanus</u>	Yes	Summer

^aNesting habitat includes breeding areas and areas where young are raised.

^bYearlong habitat for the Colorado squawfish includes spawning areas.

Source: Federal Register Vol. 50, No. 181, September 18, 1985, pp. 37958 to 37967 and Vol. 51, No. 86, May 5, 1986, pp. 16526 to 16530.

ment actions are consistent with FLPMA and other federal laws and Bureau policy. BLM will continue to cooperate in surveys to determine the extent or existence of T/E or candidate species.

As required by the Endangered Species Act, recovery actions may be taken where possible in coordination with USFWS; such actions will require an activity plan. Transplants will be done in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and will require a cooperative agreement and an activity plan.

BLM will protect and conserve all officially listed and candidate species and their habitats.

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

None identified.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

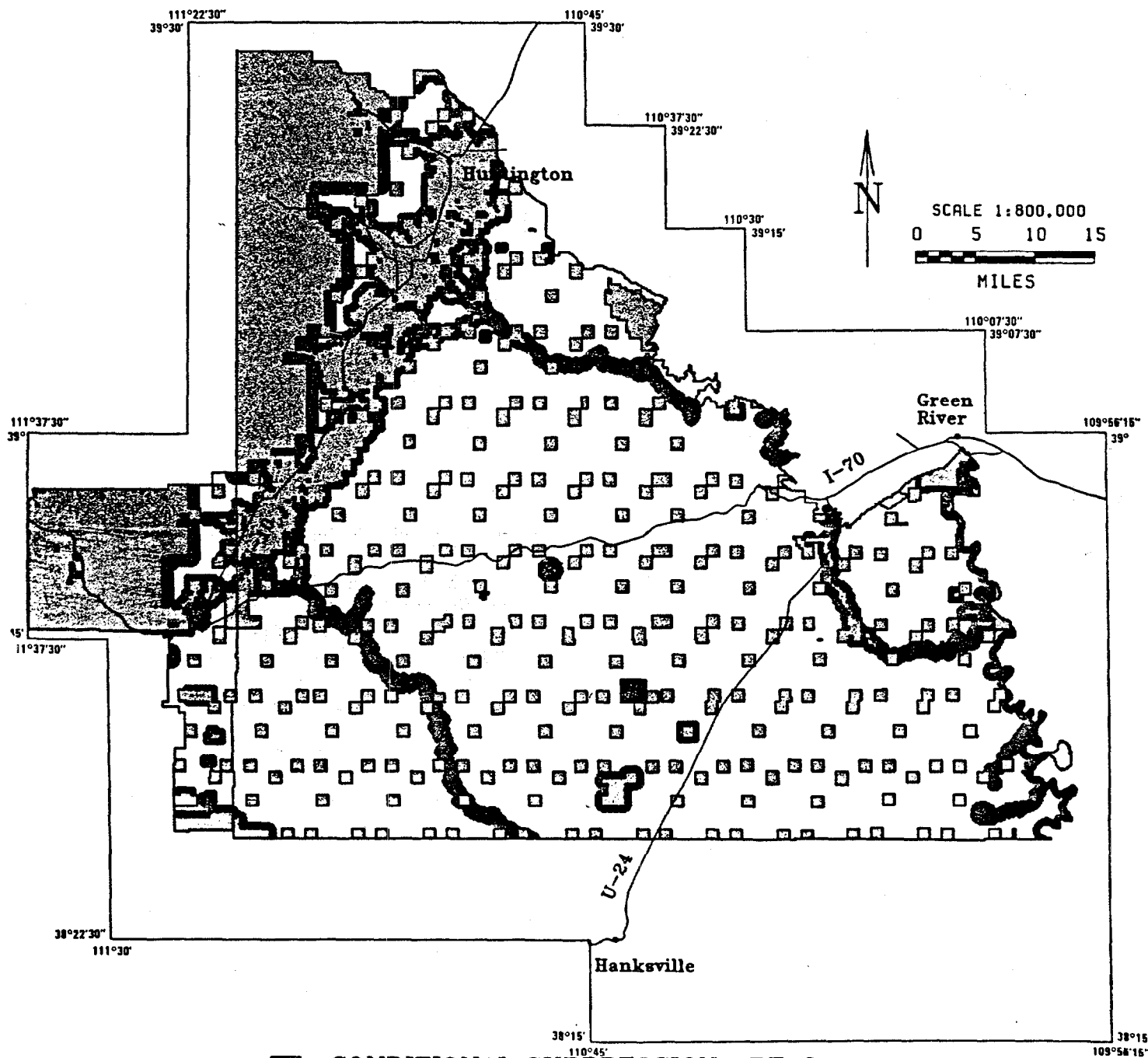
- + To suppress wildfires where necessary to protect life, property, and high-risk resource values; to limit motorized suppression in areas closed to ORV use; and to use prescribed fire to implement or maintain seedings where necessary.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Fires will be suppressed in accordance with the fire management plan prepared to implement RMP decisions. The fire management plan will detail prescriptions for or limitations on fire suppression, including areas where fires will be completely suppressed or allowed to burn, equipment and techniques allowed in specified areas, and values at risk to be protected (see map 19).

SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

<u>Fire Suppression Action</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Full Suppression	195,890
Conditional Suppression	1,267,950



- ☐ CONDITIONAL SUPPRESSION AREAS
- ☒ FULL SUPPRESSION AREAS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY

Map 19 - Fire Management

This Page Blank

CHAPTER 3 - SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

OVERVIEW

This chapter describes the special management conditions that apply to certain areas or resources within the San Rafael Resource Area (SRRA) under the San Rafael Resource Management Plan (RMP). These special conditions are part of the resource management program decisions and must be viewed together with the management prescriptions given in Chapter 2.

The special conditions are intended to mitigate broad-scale adverse impacts to specific resource values found to be at risk. They will apply to any action taken in the areas specified; however, these are not the only conditions that might apply to a project.

Four levels of mitigation could apply to an action taken in SRRA: (1) mitigation required by law, executive order, or regulations; (2) the special conditions presented here; (3) project stipulations either submitted as part of a proposed action or developed through site-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation; and (4) standard operating conditions (shown in Chapter 5).

Mitigating measures mandated by law, executive order, or regulation are not listed here, but apply to any project. Special conditions do not apply if they would limit valid legal rights to use public lands (for example, under certain aspects of the mining laws). RMP decisions also do not apply where they would limit valid existing rights (rights that were in effect when the RMP was adopted, such as prior mineral leases).

Some types of land uses, such as a mining notice under mining law administration, do not require a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) decision or authorization; in these cases, project stipulations or special conditions will not be applied

unless needed to mitigate unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands or resources. Projects that would result in unnecessary and undue degradation will be denied unless the operator could mitigate or lessen the degree of change to an acceptable level as would any project that could not meet RMP conditions.

Except as noted above, the special management conditions will be applied to any project proposed for the specific area identified, to protect the resource values at risk. If a project cannot meet the special conditions, either it must be modified or denied, or the RMP will have to be amended. However, the Area Manager may approve exceptions to application of the special conditions on a case-by-case basis if sufficient justification exists to show that this level of mitigation is not needed (such as waiving a seasonal use requirement if a protected wildlife species is not using crucial habitat in a specific year).

Site-specific NEPA documentation, prepared at the time a project is evaluated for approval, will be used to provide site-specific analysis of the project's environmental effects and to determine site-specific mitigation requirements. If adverse impacts from a proposed action cannot be mitigated, the project will be denied or modified to bring the degree of change to an acceptable level.

Standard operating procedures, found in Chapter 5, generally will apply to any project, but could be modified or waived by the Area Manager on a case-by-case basis. They include such things as standard road specifications, fencing specifications, trash control methods, landscaping specifications, and requirements for cultural resource clearances.

The special management conditions have been developed through the RMP and the accompanying environmental impact statement and are part of the decisions, terms, and conditions for use of public lands and resources within SRRA. They cannot be changed without a plan amendment.

The special management conditions are listed using the names given in Chapter 2. The special conditions for areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) are listed first, in alphabetical order. The special conditions for other areas and resource values, including special management conditions for recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) primitive (P) and semiprimitive nonmotorized (SPNM) class areas, are listed after those for the ACECs.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR ACECs

BIG FLAT TOPS ACEC

The Big Flat Tops area encompasses approximately 2,640 acres in southern Emery County, about 17 miles northeast of Hanksville. This area is defined by the upper edge of the cliffs that separate the mesa top from the adjacent flats. These cliffs effectively prevent livestock from gaining access to Big Flat Tops, except by a narrow path on the southeast ridge along which people and animals may ascend to the top.

The vegetation communities on Big Flat Tops probably developed without the influence of grazing animals. Therefore, the area has potential value for scientific study and as a comparison area for similar vegetation communities that have been grazed. Other flat mesa tops similar in potential for relict vegetation adjoin north Big Flat Tops to the south.

The mesa top supports a little-disturbed vegetation community that will fill identified needs of Utah's growing system of natural areas. The area can be used for scientific research and comparative studies, and designation can be accomplished with few resource conflicts.

The Big Flat Tops ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);

- excluded from right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from livestock use;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of the relict and near-relict plant communities;
- designated as closed to off-road vehicle (ORV) use;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

BOWKNOT BEND ACEC

Bowknot Bend encompasses about 1,830 acres in southeastern Emery County and borders Grand County, approximately 40 miles south of the city of Green River. The subject area is defined by a continuous cliff band separating Bowknot Bend from the Green River.

Bowknot Bend presents an isolated relict plant community that remains unaltered by human intervention or domestic livestock grazing. The area has potential for scientific study and as a comparison area for similar vegetation communities that have been grazed. Natural history values in the area are also recognized because this area has rarely had human or domestic animal intrusion.

The Bowknot Bend area presents important relict plant communities that meet the criteria for Utah's growing system of natural areas.

The Bowknot Bend ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from livestock use;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of the relict and near-relict plant communities;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed as VRM class I;

- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

COPPER GLOBE ACEC

The 220-acre Copper Globe Mine area, located 10 miles south of Highway I-70 in the center of Emery County, contains an historic underground base metal mine. This mine, discovered prior to 1900 and worked periodically up to World War II, is an example of mine workings and technologies of the early 20th Century. Several drifts, some scattered equipment and structures, and one access shaft remain in an area where miners tried to develop a copper oxide ore body.

The Copper Globe ACEC designation protects the public values of historic mining use thought to be present. The ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, including collection of live or downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for watershed control structures where these would protect historic values;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class II;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

DRY LAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT ACEC

Dry Lake Archaeological District (16,990 acres) has a multitude of apparently undisturbed single-episode lithic scatters, as well as other site types such as lithic procurement, shelters, and campsites. It is one of the most likely locations for finding Paleo-Indian sites, the rarest site type in Utah.

The area also contains the Dry Lake Meander, two large, well expressed, abandoned meanders of the Green River. The size of the meander scar indicates that abandonment must have occurred during either the Early Pleistocene or the Late

Pliocene period, when the volume of water in the river was much greater than it is at present. Related geologic values are visible where the Summerville and Curtis Formations erode to form an escarpment, colorful promontories, and stepped terraces, especially in Curtis beds. The broad, sandy valley of the meander, covered with mixed desert shrub, has potential as a botanical preserve.

The Dry Lake Archaeological District ACEC designation protects the information values of Paleo-Indian sites thought to be present. The special conditions are designed to prevent surface disturbance or damage that could adversely affect those values. The ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 2;
- open to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- open to land treatments and range improvements subject to special conditions;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

HIGHWAY I-70 SCENIC CORRIDOR ACEC

Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC (50,650 acres including ROS P-class area) across the San Rafael Swell is highly scenic. Because of increased traffic on this route, the scenic values are becoming better known to the traveling public. Its scarcity within the Colorado Plateau physiographic province makes this particular combination of scenic values an important resource.

The ACEC will be managed under the Recreation/Visual Resource Management program, to protect scenic values. The following special conditions are intended to protect scenic values and will apply to actions within the Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC.

The Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 3;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;

- open to range improvements with special conditions;
- excluded from land treatments;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

An exception to the no-surface-occupancy stipulation may be granted if an environmental assessment (EA) concludes that the proposed action would not adversely affect scenic values.

MUDDY CREEK ACEC

Muddy Creek ACEC (22,540 acres including ROS P-class area) includes primarily the Muddy Creek drainage from South Salt Wash downstream to Segers Hole. The ACEC also contains the Tomsich Butte special emphasis area (4,970 acres). The special emphasis area contains historic mine workings and Hondu Arch.

The ACEC will be managed under the Recreation/Visual Resource Management program to protect scenic values. The special emphasis area will be managed under the Cultural Resource Management program to protect historic values.

The following special conditions are intended to protect scenic and historic values and will apply to actions within the Muddy Creek ACEC. Special conditions are also intended to protect historic values in the Tomsich Butte special emphasis areas.

The Muddy Creek ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 3;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- open to range improvements with special conditions;
- excluded from land treatments;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;

- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

In the Tomsich Butte special emphasis area (4,970 acres), no historic structures will be disturbed until features have been recorded.

PICTOGRAPHS ACEC

The Pictographs ACEC (40 acres) include the world-famous Black Dragon, Head of Sinbad, and Lone Warrior rock art sites, plus the Rochester Creek rock art site. The Rochester Creek site is located east of Emery City. Some of the best examples of Colorado Plateau rock art, the sites are easily accessible from Highway I-70 and are being visited more every year. Their popularity has grown following mention in several publications including National Geographic magazine [Smith, 1980; Schaafsma, 1971; and Castleton, 1984].

The Pictographs ACEC will be protected and interpreted for public use. Special conditions will protect these values from surface disturbance which could destroy or diminish their values. Testing or sampling excavations will be made to define the extent of the sites obtain information needed to interpret them. Interpretive displays and improved access will be constructed.

The Pictographs ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, including collection of live or downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from livestock use;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for watershed control structures where these would protect cultural resource values;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

SAN RAFAEL CANYON ACEC

The 34,420 acre (including ROS P-class area) San Rafael River canyon area (0.5 mile on either side of the San Rafael River) extends downriver 50 miles from Fuller Bottom Draw to Sulphur Spring and includes the Upper Black Box of the San Rafael River, downriver from Lockhart Wash to Indian Benches, the lower portion of Drowned Hole Draw, and the Lower Black Box and Swasey Leap. Major tributary canyons are Spring Canyon, Cane Wash, Red Canyon, and White Horse Canyon. Also included is Buckhorn Wash from Furniture Draw to its intersection with the San Rafael River including Calf, Cow, and Pine Canyons. Associated landforms include Assembly Hall Peak, Window Blind Peak, The Wedge, and Indian Bench.

The ACEC will be managed under the Recreation/Visual Resource Management program to protect scenic values. The ACEC consists of the lower, middle, and upper portions.

The following special conditions are intended to protect scenic values and will apply to actions within the San Rafael Canyon ACEC.

San Rafael Canyon ACEC (Lower Portion)

The lower portion of San Rafael Canyon ACEC (12,540 acres) contains the Upper and Lower Black Box portions of the San Rafael River and is

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants except the Mexican Mountain road;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for watershed control structures where these would protect recreation or riparian values;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

San Rafael Canyon ACEC (Middle Portion)

The middle portion of San Rafael Canyon ACEC (15,930 acres including ROS P-class area) covers an area along the San Rafael River between Johansen Cabin and Lockhart Wash and includes The Wedge and a portion of Buckhorn Wash.

The middle portion of San Rafael Canyon ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 2;
- open to disposal of mineral materials with special conditions;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from livestock grazing within Buckhorn Draw;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements unless used to protect or improve riparian values;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class II;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

San Rafael Canyon ACEC (Upper Portion)

The upper portion of San Rafael Canyon ACEC (5,950 acres) contains the Little Grand Canyon portion of the San Rafael River and is

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for water control structures where these would protect recreation or riparian values;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

SAN RAFAEL REEF ACEC

The San Rafael Reef is important because of its unique vegetation and scenic values. Relict vegetation communities are found throughout the steeply dipping cuestas on the back side of the reef. Because of the terrain, only desert bighorn sheep or wild burros graze in the area. Therefore, these vegetation communities are unique because they have developed without the influence of domestic grazing.

San Rafael Reef is created by the resistant Wingate, Kayenta, and Navajo Sandstones of the Glen Canyon group along the eastern side of San Rafael Swell. These Triassic and Jurassic rocks dip steeply along the monocline, but become nearly horizontal a short distance east and west of the major fold. The monocline is spectacularly expressed by these resistant units, particularly as they rise above the valley floor on the east, carved on Carmel and Entrada beds. Nearly flat-lying Entrada, Curtis, Summerville, and basal Morrison beds are exposed in mesas east of the reef. Toward the west, Chinle, Moenkopi, and Kaibab beds are exposed in the central part of San Rafael Swell, on the uplifted part of the monoclinial flexure. Softer Chinle and Moenkopi beds form some of the characteristic "wineglass" valleys. These formations have eroded to form discontinuous strike valleys between San Rafael Reef and the upper, higher San Rafael Swell, which is carved on lower Moenkopi, Kaibab, and older rocks.

The ACEC area of 68,720 acres is divided into two portions. The north portion (43,400 acres) will be managed under the Recreation/Visual Resource Management and Grazing Management programs to protect scenic values and relict vegetation. The south portion will be managed under the Recreation/Visual Resource Management program to protect scenic values.

The North portion of the San Rafael Reef ACEC extends north from the Temple Mountain Road right-of-way and terminates south of Highway I-70. The following special conditions are intended to protect scenic values and relict vegetation. The north portion of the San Rafael Reef ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;

- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for water control structures where these would protect scenic values;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

The south portion of the San Rafael Reef ACEC (25,320 acres) contains the San Rafael Reef south of the Temple Mountain Road right-of-way. The following special conditions are intended to protect scenic values. The south portion of the San Rafael Reef ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 3;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to range improvements with special conditions;
- excluded from land treatments;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

SEGERS HOLE ACEC

The Segers Hole ACEC (7,120 acres) is bounded by the Chimney on the north and east and by Moroni Slopes on the south and west.

The ACEC will be managed under the Recreation/Visual Resource Management program to protect scenic values. The following special conditions are intended to protect scenic values and will apply to actions within Segers Hole ACEC.

The Segers Hole ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 3;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to range improvements with special conditions;
- excluded from land treatments;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

SIDS MOUNTAIN ACEC

The Sids Mountain ACEC (61,870 acres including ROS P-class area) is located south of San Rafael Canyon and north of Highway I-70, between Cane and Coal Washes. It includes Eagle Canyon, Saddle Horse Canyon, the Blocks, Joe and His Dog, Sids Mountain, Bullock Draw, Coal Wash, and Limestone and Sagebrush Benches. The ACEC will be managed under the Recreation/Visual Resource Management program to protect scenic values. The following special conditions are intended to protect scenic values and will apply to actions within Sids Mountain ACEC.

The Sids Mountain ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 3;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to range improvements with special conditions;
- excluded from land treatments;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

SWASEY CABIN ACEC

The Swasey Cabin area (220 acres) includes several features built or used by the Swasey family. The Swasey family, foremost in the folklore of the San Rafael region, used the cabin area as part of their livestock operation. Features within the area include a cabin built in 1920; Joe's Office, a rock shelter used as a camp until the cabin was built; the Refrigerator, a cave which keeps things cool year-round; Cliff Dweller's spring; and a dry farm.

The Swasey Cabin ACEC designation protects the public values of historic ranching use thought to be present. The ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires.
- excluded from grazing use except livestock trailing under an approved permit;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for watershed control structures where these would protect historic values;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class II;
- subject to full fire suppression.

TEMPLE MOUNTAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT ACEC

Temple Mountain (2,580 acres) is one of the best examples of uranium mining activities in the area. Especially in the 1950s, this activity was nationally significant, and these old uranium workings offer important evidence of the technology of that time and the use of the area's mineral resources.

Without special management and with another mining boom, these resources could be destroyed in a matter of days. Development under a current mining claim would remove important cultur-

al evidence of previous activities. The potential threat most likely to occur is that mine assessment or small-scale mining will destroy the values piecemeal without mitigating the effect on the area as a whole.

The Temple Mountain Historic District ACEC designation protects the information values of historic mining use thought to be present. No historic structures will be disturbed until features have been recorded.

Temple Mountain Historic District ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 2;
- open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, including wood from historic structures, but available for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to land treatments and range improvements subject to special conditions;
- open to wildlife habitat improvements subject to special conditions;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to full fire suppression.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR AREAS OTHER THAN ACECS

HUNTINGTON AIRPORT LEASE

Use of the 340 leased acres will be allowed only with (1) special conditions to ensure the use is consistent with the purpose for which the land was leased and (2) consent of airport officials. Any use allowed will be subject to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, Part 77, "Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace."

The Huntington Airport lease area is

- in mineral leasing category 2;
- open to disposal of mineral materials with special conditions;
- withdrawn from mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- avoided for right-of-way grants;

- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, including collection live or downed dead fuelwood for campfire;
- open to livestock use with special conditions;
- open to land treatments and range improvements with special conditions;
- open to development of watershed control structures with special conditions;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSE LEASES

Emery School (40 acres), Millsite Park (40 acres), Millsite Golf Course (190 acres), Clawson Motocross (160 acres), Castle Dale Fairgrounds (290 acres), and Goblin Valley State Park extension (720 acres) will be available only for uses consistent with the purpose for which the land was leased.

Existing R&PP leases are:

- in mineral leasing category 2;
- open to disposal of mineral materials with special conditions;
- withdrawn from mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, including collection of live or downed dead fuelwood for campfires;
- open to livestock use with special conditions;
- open to land treatments and range improvements with special conditions;
- open to development of watershed control structures with special conditions;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER INTERIM MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Portions of the San Rafael, Muddy, and Green Rivers have been determined eligible under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended. BLM guidance provides that eligible rivers be

afforded adequate interim protection until Congress acts to accept or reject the segment. Interim management for these segments is as follows:

San Rafael River

Segment 1 (scenic) is

- in mineral leasing category 3 within actual riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials within riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- open to mineral entry, subject to special conditions where plans of operation are required;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to land treatments and range improvements where these would maintain or improve riparian and aquatic habitat;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression methods that exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants.

Segments 2 and 4^a (wild) are

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants except the Mexican Mountain Road;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for watershed control structures where these would protect recreation or riparian values;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions that exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants within riparian and aquatic habitat areas.

^aThe last 2 miles of segment 4 lie outside the planning area boundary; interim management prescriptions have not been developed as part of the RMP. The management decisions/prescriptions that would apply are contained in the Price River Management Framework Plan.

Segment 3 (scenic) is

- in mineral leasing category 2 (category 3 within actual riparian and aquatic habitat areas);
- open to disposal of mineral materials with special conditions (closed to disposal of mineral materials within riparian and aquatic habitat areas);
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements except where these would protect or improve riparian values;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails (closed within ROS P-class area);
- managed as VRM class II;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions that exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants within riparian and aquatic habitat areas.

Muddy River

Segment 1 (wild) within the Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 3;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- open to range improvements with special conditions;
- excluded from land treatments;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class I;

- subject to fire suppression with special conditions that exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants within riparian and aquatic habitat areas.

Segment 1 (wild) outside the Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 3 within actual riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials within riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- open to mineral entry, subject to special conditions where plans of operation are required;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to land treatments and range improvements where these would maintain or improve riparian and aquatic habitat;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression methods that exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants.

Segment 2 (scenic) outside the Muddy Creek ACEC is

- in mineral leasing category 3 within actual riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials within riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- open to mineral entry, subject to special conditions where plans of operation are required;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to land treatments and range improvements where these would maintain or improve riparian and aquatic habitat;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression methods that exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants.

Segment 2 (scenic) within Muddy Creek ACEC, segment 3 (wild), segment 4 (scenic), segment 5 (wild) within Muddy Creek ACEC and ROS P-class

area, and segment 6 (scenic) within the south portion of the San Rafael Reef ACEC and P

P-class area are

- in mineral leasing category 3;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- open to range improvements with special conditions;
- excluded from land treatments;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails (closed to ORV use within ROS P-class areas);
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions to exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants within riparian and aquatic habitat areas.

Segment 6 (scenic) outside the south portion of the San Rafael Reef ACEC and ROS P-class area is

- in mineral leasing category 3 within actual riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials within riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- open to mineral entry, subject to special conditions where plans of operation are required;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to land treatments and range improvements where these would maintain or improve riparian and aquatic habitat;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression methods that exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants.

Green River

Segments 1 (scenic), 2 (wild), and 3 (scenic) are

- in mineral leasing category 3 within actual riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials within riparian and aquatic habitat areas;

- open to mineral entry, subject to special conditions where plans of operation are required;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to land treatments and range improvements where these would maintain or improve riparian and aquatic habitat;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails (closed to ORV use within ROS P-class area);
- subject to fire suppression methods that exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASS AREAS

These special conditions are necessary to ensure that specific areas are managed to maintain or protect certain ROS classes. These special conditions are intended to maintain P-class areas and to protect SPNM-class areas identified in SRRA at the time the RMP was adopted.

Primitive-Class Areas

ROS P-class areas outside ACECs (44,960 acres) and inside ACECs (72,760 acres) will be managed to be essentially free of evidence of human use and to maintain an environment of isolation. Levels of management and use are aimed at maintaining natural ecosystems.

The following special conditions apply to all ROS P-class areas outside ACECs and within the Muddy Creek, Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor, San Rafael Canyon (middle portion), Sids Mountain, and Segers Hole ACECs. These areas are:

- in mineral leasing category 3;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with plans of operation;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to range improvements with special conditions;
- excluded from land treatments;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed as VRM class I, except the middle portion of San Rafael Canyon ACEC, which will be managed as VRM class II;

- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

ROS P-class areas in the north portion of the San Rafael Reef ACEC, Bowknot Bend ACEC, and the upper portion of the San Rafael Canyon ACEC will be managed to protect scenic values and relict vegetation. These areas are:

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed as VRM class I;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

In regard to exclusions from land treatments and range improvements, the following exceptions apply to the particular areas named:

- The north portion of the San Rafael Reef ACEC is excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for water control structures where these would protect scenic values.
- Bowknot Bend ACEC is excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of the relict and near-relict plant communities.
- The upper portion of the San Rafael Canyon ACEC is excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for water control structures where these would protect recreation or riparian values.

Semiprimitive Nonmotorized-Class Areas

ROS SPNM-class areas outside ACECs (152,950 acres) will be managed to provide a predominantly natural environment with limited evidence of human use and restrictions and, where possible, to provide an environment of isolation.

ROS SPNM-class areas are designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails.

DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

The special conditions for developed recreation sites are those necessary to protect the Federal Government's investment in capital improvements and facilities.

Three new recreation sites (20 acres each) will be developed: The Wedge Overlook, Justensen Flats, and Tomsich Butte. Development may include picnic tables, fire grills, and restrooms.

Developed recreation sites are:

- in mineral leasing category 4;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (plan of operation required for grandfathered mineral activity);
- excluded from right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, including collection of live or downed dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from livestock use;
- excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for development of watershed control structures where necessary to protect the recreation sites;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed as VRM class II;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

CRITICAL SOIL AREAS

A total of 473,780 acres are designated as critical soil areas to protect soils that are either highly saline or highly susceptible to water erosion. Critical soil areas will be managed to maintain vegetation cover at or above the level necessary to avoid exceeding the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) critical soil loss threshold. Management decisions will be based on all data available at that time. Critical soil areas are:

- in mineral leasing category 2;
- open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- available for land treatments and range improvements where critical soil conditions would be maintained or improved;

- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression with special conditions.

New roads will be constructed to avoid critical soil areas where possible. In critical soil areas where roads must be allowed, new roads will be constructed with water bars. Riprap may be required. Road grades in excess of 10 percent will normally not be allowed; in special circumstances, if a road grade of more than 10 percent is allowed, its maximum length will be 1,000 feet.

In order to minimize watershed damage during wet or muddy periods, BLM will prohibit access grading, exploration, drilling or other activities. Grading operations will be allowed only when soils are dry. Cross-country travel or construction activity will be allowed only when soils are dry or frozen or have snow cover. BLM will determine what is "wet, muddy or frozen" based on weather and field conditions at the time. The limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells or mines.

Construction and development are to be avoided in the critical soil areas on slopes in excess of 6 percent. Operations will be located to reduce erosion and improve the opportunity for revegetation within areas of critical soils.

Reclamation on sites with critical soil will require grading using slopes of 5 percent or less where possible and grading the site so as to collect water for revegetation onsite.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP CRUCIAL HABITAT

Activities within 180,000 acres will be limited during the lambing seasons (April 15 to June 1 annually). During these periods, no activities may take place which require a continued human presence (over 12 hours duration) within the area or involve sudden loud noises (such as detonation of surface charges) or sustained noise (such as chain saw or diesel generator). Allotments containing crucial and yearlong desert bighorn sheep habitat will not be allowed to change kind of livestock from cattle to domestic sheep. Allotments currently being grazed by domestic sheep will not be required to

change to cattle. Desert bighorn sheep crucial habitat will be managed with special conditions to protect the habitat from deterioration and the animals from interference with lambing. Desert bighorn sheep crucial habitat is

- in mineral leasing category 2;
- open to disposal of mineral materials with special conditions;
- open to mineral entry with special conditions where plans of operation are required;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- open to private or commercial use of woodland products with special conditions;
- open to land treatments and range improvements with special conditions;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails.

ANTELOPE CRUCIAL HABITAT

Activities within 506,660 acres (SRRA only) will be limited during the critical fawning period (between May 15 and June 15 annually). Fawning areas fall within the total habitat acreage given, but have not been mapped separately. During the fawning period, no activities may take place which require a continued human presence (over 12 hours duration) within the area or involve sudden loud noises (such as detonation of surface charges) or sustained noise (such as chain saw or diesel generator). Antelope crucial habitat will be managed with special conditions to protect it for antelope use. This special condition, applied following completion of the antelope fawning range inventory, will not apply to areas of antelope habitat not being used as fawning range.

Antelope crucial habitat is

- in mineral leasing category 2;
- open to disposal of mineral materials with special conditions;
- open to mineral entry with special conditions where plans of operation are required;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- open to private or commercial use of woodland products with special conditions;
- open to land treatments and range improvements with special conditions;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails during seasonal restriction period.

MULE DEER AND ELK CRUCIAL WINTER RANGES

Activities within 23,170 acres will be limited during periods of critical winter use (when animals are actually present, generally December 1 to April 15 annually). During this period, no surface-disturbing activity may take place which would remove forage and browse plants used by the mule deer or elk, require a continued human presence (over 12 hours duration) within the area, involve sudden loud noises (such as detonation of surface charges), or sustained noise (such as chain saw or diesel generator). Hunting during a recognized hunting season in an official hunting area, as established by UDWR, will not be affected. Mule deer and elk winter ranges will be managed with special conditions to protect winter range values for deer and elk use.

Mule deer and elk crucial winter ranges are:

- in mineral leasing category 2;
- open to disposal of mineral materials with special conditions;
- open to mineral entry with special conditions where plans of operation are required;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- open to private or commercial use of woodland products with special conditions;
- open to land treatments and range improvements with special conditions;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails during seasonal restriction period.

RIPARIAN AND AQUATIC HABITAT

Riparian and aquatic habitat of 14,350 acres will be inventoried, evaluated, and managed, with specific actions to be determined through activity plans. Special conditions may include limitations on grazing to protect riparian areas or allow increased vegetation cover; soil stabilization where erosion and leaching of natural salts have decreased riparian habitat quality; limitations on surface-disturbing activities to prevent deterioration of riparian condition; rehabilitation of abandoned roads and mine tailings; restrictions on placement of erodible material; and cooperation with surface users to reduce surface disturbance.

Riparian and aquatic habitat areas are

- in mineral leasing category 3 within actual riparian and aquatic habitat areas;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry, subject to special conditions where plans of operation are required;
- avoided for right-of-way grants;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires;
- open to land treatments and range improvements where these would maintain or improve riparian and aquatic habitat;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression methods that exclude motorized earth-moving equipment and aerial chemical fire retardants.

OFFSITE MITIGATION FOR BIG GAME HABITAT

When unreclaimed disturbance caused by a project totals more than 10 acres in 2 years, offsite mitigation will be required in addition to standard reclamation requirements on 704,420 acres. The offsite mitigation must be within the known habitat area, but not necessarily within the crucial habitat area. Offsite mitigation may include such measures as seedings or planting vegetation species favorable to the big game animals displaced or constructing water projects that would allow the animals to use other parts of the habitat area. Offsite mitigation projects must be approved in advance by the authorized officer.

CHAPTER 4 - IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

OVERVIEW

This implementation and monitoring plan describes monitoring procedures to be followed, implementation schedules, and other information that is part of the resource management plan (RMP). RMP implementation is expected to be complete within 10 years after adoption, except for certain grazing decisions.

USING THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In using the RMP, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will

- implement the plan decisions;
- monitor both implementation and decisions to ensure that the plan remains current and evaluate the results; and
- modify the RMP in response to the monitoring process or specific proposals through maintenance, plan amendment, or plan revision.

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN DECISIONS

Implementation translates the plan decisions (management actions, activity plans, land allocations, etc.) into on-the-ground action. It includes such diverse items as

- providing personnel and equipment to make physical changes, such as constructing facilities for a developed recreation site;
- changing land-status plats to reflect land-allocation decisions, and issuing leases and permits accordingly;

- taking actions to inform the public, such as printing maps of off-road vehicle (ORV)-use designations; and
- tailoring BLM's budget and staff requirements to ensure that plan decisions can be put into action.

Implementation also means establishing priorities and schedules. Some actions have established schedules that must be met. For example, all grazing-use decisions must be issued within 5 years following publication of the rangeland program summary (RPS). Other decisions take effect immediately when the RMP is adopted, or provide for ongoing action in response to specific project requests.

The RMP provides BLM with a systematic way to prioritize funding and personnel management. Decisions in the RMP shape BLM's goals and objectives for managing public lands and resources; the RMP's primary goals should be given priority in allocating work months and project funding. Besides informing the public of BLM's priorities, the RMP serves as a "contract" among different levels of management within the agency to ensure that BLM's financial planning process supports the plan goals and objective.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring the RMP includes both on-the-ground resource indicators and the land-use decisions themselves, and should provide ongoing answers to the following questions:

- Are the management decisions in the RMP being implemented in a timely manner?
- Are plan decisions being carried out through site-specific activity plans?
- Were the impacts to the human environment (beneficial or adverse) projected accurately in the environmental impact statement (EIS), and are prescribed mitigation measures effective in decreasing adverse impacts?
- Are the projects or prescriptions, as implemented, successful in achieving the desired result of resource protection or resource production?
- Are the planning decisions, as implemented, successful in meeting the goals and objectives of the RMP selected?
- Are the RMP goals and objectives valid and appropriate to meet public needs for use of public lands and resources?

Plan monitoring is important to ensure that the RMP is a useful management tool. It points out

both successes and inadequacies in the RMP and is used to keep the plan current. Monitoring provides the manager with an evaluation process to ensure that laws, regulations, and policies are being met; that management programs are proceeding in the desired direction; and that the resource conflicts and administration problems identified in the RMP are being adequately resolved.

MODIFYING THE PLAN

The RMP can be modified through plan maintenance, plan amendment, or plan revision.

ANTICIPATED IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING NEEDS

Table 19 lists, by management program, the anticipated priorities, implementation, scheduling, and monitoring needs for the RMP. This general table is intended to give a framework for the types of implementation actions, general schedules, and broad objectives of monitoring for the management actions given in the plan.

TABLE 19

Anticipated Implementation and Monitoring of
Plan Decisions, by Management Program

<u>Program</u>	<u>Implementation</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Monitoring Objectives^a</u>
Oil and Gas Management	Issue leases with proper stipulations and special conditions (by USO).	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct and leases are issued with proper conditions.
	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to applications for permit to drill (APDs) and other projects through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to geophysical activities.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with FLPMA. ^b
Geothermal Management	Issue leases with proper stipulations and special conditions (by USO).	Undetermined.	If leased, ensure that plats are correct and leases issued with proper conditions; field-check for presence or absence of geothermal resources.
	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to licenses and plans of operation and other projects through NEPA documentation. Amend RMP if necessary.	Undetermined.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
Coal Management	Apply RMP and unsuitability stipulations and special conditions for leasing, exploration and mining operations on public land inside the Emery coal field.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with existing laws; determine if RMP and unsuitability objectives are valid. Ensure that plats are correct and leases are issued with proper conditions.
	Continue administering operations on coal leases.	Ongoing.	Ensure lease compliance.
Mineral Materials Management	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to applications for disposal through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.

(Continued)

TABLE 19 (Continued)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Implementation</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Monitoring Objectives^a</u>
Mining Law Administration	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to plans of operation through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure Compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Review notices of intent.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with FLPMA. ^b
Other Nonenergy Leasables	Issue leases with proper stipulations and special conditions (by USO).	Undetermined.	If leased, ensure that plats are correct and leases issued with proper conditions.
	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to exploration permits and exploration and mining operations. Amend RMP if necessary.	Undetermined.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
Rights-of-Way	Designate right-of-way corridor.	Upon approval of RMP.	Ensure RMP objectives are met.
	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to right-of-way grants.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
Lands	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to lands and realty applications, permits, sales, and leases through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Use RMP objectives to determine whether land disposals are in the national interest.	Ongoing.	Watch for cumulative impacts; see if RMP objectives are met; determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Resolve unauthorized land uses to meet RMP goals and objectives.	Ongoing.	Watch for cumulative impacts; see if RMP objectives are met; determine if RMP objectives are valid.
Withdrawal Processing and Review	Use RMP objectives to determine whether existing and proposed withdrawals are in the national interest.	Ongoing.	Watch for cumulative impacts; see if RMP objectives are met; determine if RMP objectives are valid.

(Continued)

TABLE 19 (Continued)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Implementation</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Monitoring Objectives^a</u>
Withdrawal Processing and Review (Concluded)	Apply for withdrawals from mining location (by Secretarial Order); show on plats. Prioritize as follows: -Bowknot Bend ACEC -Flat Tops ACEC -Copper Globe ACEC -Swasey Cabin ACEC -Pictographs ACEC -upper and lower portions of San Rafael Canyon ACEC -north portion of San Rafael Reef ACEC	Within 2 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct.
Forest Management Development	Designate sites for private harvest of forest products through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing (within 1 year after approval of RMP).	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
Wild Horse and Burro Management	Control numbers in herd management areas.	Ongoing.	To maintain a thriving ecological balance between wild equids and other resources.
Grazing Management	Change season of use on certain allotments to meet RMP objectives. Prioritize as shown in RPS.	As rangeland monitoring dictates.	See RPS.
	Modify or prepare AMPs; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as shown in the RPS.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Designate Bowknot Bend and Big Flat Top ACECs	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct.
	Conduct inventory of Gilson Butte for unique or relict vegetation and evaluate for ACEC designation	Within 3 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure inventory and evaluation are completed; determine followup actions.

(Continued)

TABLE 19 (Continued)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Implementation</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Monitoring Objectives^a</u>
Grazing Management (Concluded)	Prepare activity plans for for special designation areas; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation.	Within 1 year after approval of RMP.	Ensure compliance with activity plans; watch for cumulative impacts; determine if special values are properly protected; determine if designation remains valid.
Cultural Resource Management	Apply legal requirements and use RMP objectives to manage cultural resources in the national interest.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Designate Dry Lake Archaeological District, Pictographs, Temple Mountain Historic District, Copper Globe Mine and Swasey Cabin ACECs; and Tomsich Butte as a special emphasis area within Muddy Creek ACEC.	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct.
	Prepare activity plans for special designation areas; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: -Pictographs ACEC -Temple Mountain Historic District -Dry Lake Archeological District -Swasey Cabin ACEC -Copper Globe Mine ACEC.	Ongoing - one ACEC activity plan per fiscal year, as required.	Ensure compliance with activity plan; watch for cumulative impacts; determine if special values are properly protected; determine if designation remains valid.
	Initiate intensive data recovery program/study for Temple Mountain Historic District, Copper Globe Mine, Tomsich Butte Historic District and Dry Lake Archaeological District. Prioritize as follows: -Temple Mountain Historic District -Dry Lake Archaeological District -Copper Globe Mine -Tomsich Butte Historical District.	Ongoing - one study per fiscal year.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a see if RMP objectives are met; determine if RMP objectives are valid.

(Continued)

TABLE 19 (Continued)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Implementation</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Monitoring Objectives^a</u>
Cultural Resource Management (Concluded)	Prepare CRMPs; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: area CRMP (site managed for public values).	Area CRMP within 3 years; then one site-specific CRMP per year.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are being met; see if RMP objectives are valid.
Wilderness Management	Reserved ^c	Reserved	Reserved
Recreation/ Visual Resource Management	Apply ORV designations; document through ORV implementation plan; apply RMP objectives through NEPA documentation.	Within 1 year after approval of RMP.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Apply VRM classes in designated areas.	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Watch for cumulative impacts; see if RMP objectives are met; determine if objectives are valid.
	Conduct suitability studies for wild and scenic river designations; coordinate with other agencies involved in joint studies and in preparing legislative EIS. Prioritize as follows: -Green River -San Rafael River -Muddy Creek	Within 5 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure studies are completed; determine followup actions; determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Analyze all rivers in the resource area as to eligibility and classification for wild and scenic river designations and develop interim management prescriptions to protect classification.	Within 5 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure analysis is completed; determine followup actions; determine if interim management prescriptions and RMP objectives are appropriate.

(Continued)

TABLE 19 (Continued)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Implementation</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Monitoring Objectives^a</u>
Recreation/ Visual Resource Management (Continued)	Designate Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor, Muddy Creek, San Rafael Canyon (lower, middle, and upper), Segers Hole, Sids Mountain, and San Rafael Reef (north and South) ACECs.	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct.
	Prepare ACEC activity plans for special designation areas; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: -Highway I-70 Scenic Corridor -San Rafael Canyon -San Rafael Reef -Sids Mountain -Muddy Creek -Segers Hole	Ongoing - one ACEC activity plan per fiscal year.	Ensure compliance with activity plans; watch for cumulative impacts; determine if special values are being properly protected; determine if designation remains valid.
	Coordinate study and evaluation of Labyrinth/Horseshoe Canyons with Henry Mountain and Grand Resource Areas for possible ACEC designation.	Within 5 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure study and evaluation are completed; determine followup actions.
	Establish SRMAs for San Rafael Swell and Labyrinth Canyon	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Prepare maps of SRMAs.
	Prepare management plans for SRMAs; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: -San Rafael Swell -Labyrinth Canyon	Ongoing - one SRMA per fiscal year.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Modify or construct facilities at developed recreation sites; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.

(Continued)

TABLE 19 (Continued)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Implementation</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Monitoring Objectives^a</u>
Soil, Water and Air Management	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to watershed control and air quality related projects through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Prepare a water quality monitoring plan for SRRA.	Within 3 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure compliance with State water quality standards and with NEPA. Monitor for progress toward meeting RMP and activity plan objectives and for identification of areas that need to have activity plans prepared for water quality management. Establish baseline and trends for both surface and ground water resources.
	Prepare a soil erosion monitoring plan.	Within 1 year after approval of the RMP.	Ensure compliance with management plans. Monitor for progress toward meeting RMP and activity plan objectives and identify areas that need to have soils objectives developed in the activity planning stage. Dynamic methodology fully integrated with range and wildlife monitoring programs will be used.
Habitat Management	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to habitat management projects.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Modify San Rafael Desert HMP as necessary to meet RMP objectives; develop and implement HMPs; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: -North San Rafael HMP -San Rafael River HMP -South San Rafael HMP	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.

(Continued)

TABLE 19 (Concluded)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Implementation</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Monitoring Objectives^a</u>
Habitat Management (Concluded)	Conduct inventories of wetlands, riparian areas, and species of high federal interest.	Ongoing.	Identify areas in poor condition that would benefit from application of detailed activity plans.
	Prepare a crucial wildlife habitat monitoring plan.	Within 1 year after approval of the RMP.	Ensure compliance with the RMP. Methodology will be fully integrated with range and soils monitoring program.
Endangered Species Management	Apply legal requirements; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA ^a and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended; determine if RMP objectives are valid.
	Conduct inventories for T/E species known to occur in the region.	Ongoing.	Identify habitat areas that would benefit from development of detailed management plans.
Fire Management	Prepare fire management plan to meet RMP objectives; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation.	Within 1 year after approval of the RMP.	Ensure compliance with NEPA; ^a determine if RMP objectives are valid.

^aCompliance with NEPA requires compliance with EA, EIS, or categorical exclusion stipulations; watching for cumulative impacts; mitigation of projected impacts; determining whether RMP stipulations and special conditions are necessary to meet objectives; analyzing impacts to operators; and assessing the resource condition.

^bCompliance with FLPMA requires prevention of unnecessary and undue degradation of public lands and resources.

^cImplementation and monitoring depends on designations that would be made independently of the RMP and cannot be anticipated at this time.

CHAPTER 5 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The following mitigation measures are currently applied to development activities and other uses in the planning area. They are considered to be a part of all alternatives unless specifically superseded by the special conditions described in chapter 3.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

SOILS

Mitigation measures are placed on all surface-disturbing actions to protect watersheds and prevent offsite sedimentation and salinity within surface watercourses. Operations or facilities will be located so as to reduce erosion and improve the opportunity for revegetation.

In order to minimize watershed damage during wet or muddy periods, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) may prohibit access, grading, exploration, drilling, development, or other activity. BLM may limit cross-country travel or construction activity to times when soils are dry or frozen or have snow cover. BLM will determine what is "wet," "muddy" or "frozen" based on weather and field conditions at the time. The limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells or mines.

During project construction, surface disturbance and vehicle travel will be limited to the approved location and approved access routes. Any additional area needed must be approved by BLM prior to use.

Water bars will be constructed on road grades or slopes, if required by BLM.

Reserve pits for mining or oil and gas drilling operations may be required to be lined with commercial-grade bentonite or plastic liners sufficient to prevent seepage. At least half of the capacity will be in a cut.

No oil, lubricants, or toxic substances may be drained onto the ground surface.

Construction and development are to be avoided where possible in areas with the following characteristics: slopes in excess of 10 percent, soils high in clay content, and soils high in salt or gypsum content; these areas are subject to erosion and difficult to revegetate. BLM will determine whether soils within a project area meet these criteria.

No road grades in excess of 15 percent will be allowed; no surface disturbance from vehicle chains or leads (e.g., cable winching, sleds, etc.) will be allowed on slopes greater than 15 percent. No vehicle access will be allowed across slopes in excess of 25 percent.

Vegetation manipulation techniques on slopes greater than 10 percent will be limited to chemical treatments and broadcast seedings; chainings, railings, or other surface-disturbing methods will not be allowed.

WATER

Existing fords will be used for drainage crossings where possible.

Bridges and culverts will allow adequate fish passage where applicable.

Drill holes will be sealed, plugged, and capped in accordance with BLM and state standards.

No drilling or blasting will be allowed, and no vibroseis trucks permitted to operate, within 0.25 mile of any spring or water well. Powder magazines will be located at least 0.25 mile from regularly traveled roads and out of sight from the roads.

The reserve pit must be completely dry before reclamation takes place. Reclamation must be completed within 1 year after completion of the project.

For construction projects and recreation events, the authorized officer may require portable chemical toilets to be provided at all staging areas, bases of operations, and storage areas.

Soaps, detergents, or other nondegradable foreign substances will not be used for washing in streams or rivers; biodegradable soap may be used.

Before using insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, and other similar substances, an operator must submit a written plan to BLM for review and approval. The plan must describe the type and quantity of material to be used, the pest to be controlled, the method of application, the location for storage and disposal of containers, and other information that BLM may require. A pesticide may be used only in accordance with its registered uses and within other agency limitations. Pesticides must not be permanently stored on public lands.

If facilities authorized for construction use polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), such use must be in a totally enclosed manner in accordance with provisions of 40 CFR Part 761. Additionally, any release of PCBs (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity must be reported as required in 40 CFR Part 117.

VEGETATION

Vegetation removal necessitated by a construction project will be confined to the limits of actual construction. Removed vegetation will be burned, stockpiled for use in reclamation, or removed from the construction site at the direction of BLM.

Reclamation will start immediately upon completion of the project, unless prevented by weather conditions. Disturbed areas will be restored approximately the original contour.

Topsoil material will be removed and stockpiled as directed by BLM. The stockpiled topsoil will be spread evenly over the recontoured area. The authorized officer may require all disturbed areas and vehicle tracks from overland access to be ripped 4 to 12 inches deep with the contour.

Reseeding will be done from October 1 to March 31. The seed mix and the time of seeding will be prescribed by BLM. The area will be reseeded with a mixture of native and exotic species tailored to a specific ecological site (not a standard seed mixture). An adventive species may be included as a nurse crop or as a ground cover to control erosion, when approved in advance by BLM.

Seed may be drilled or broadcast, as approved by BLM. Where broadcast seeding is used, seeding will take place after the soil surface is recontoured and scarified. A harrow or similar implement will be dragged over the area to assure seed cover.

The seeding on all cut slopes must extend from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the cut slope. On embankment slopes, the seeding must extend from the roadway shoulder to the toe of the slope. Seeding will also be done on all borrow pit areas and on all sidecast slopes in areas of full bench construction. A drainage ditch on the top of the backslope may be required to prevent erosion; the ditch may be required to be lined and/or ripped.

BLM may require a reclamation bond. Revegetation must be successfully established within 5 years after project completion for release of the bond. The authorized officer may require fencing around seeded areas (to BLM standards) to allow re-establishment of vegetation. The fence will be removed prior to release of the bond.

Woodland products may be harvested only in designated areas. During fire-closure periods, woodcutters using a chain saw will carry shovels

and attempt to prevent or control any fire that may result from their cutting operation.

During other types of activities, living trees must not be cut or otherwise damaged unless authorized by BLM.

Precautions must be taken at all times to prevent wildfire. Public land users will be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused through negligence. No burning of debris will be allowed without specific authorization from BLM.

For cooking, the use of small campstoves is recommended. Campfires must be kept to a minimum size and utilize only downed dead wood.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

No water source in a wild horse or burro area will be fenced or otherwise made inaccessible to wild horses or burros, except guzzlers constructed for wildlife.

No established wild horse or burro trail will be fenced, nor will any barricade be established that would restrict wild horse or burro movement along that trail, without authorization from BLM.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Range management facilities such as fences, wells, reservoirs, and other improvements must not be disturbed without prior approval of BLM. Where disturbance is necessary, the operator will return the facility to its original condition. Project maintenance is not considered a disturbance.

Newly constructed range improvements such as fences and reservoirs must meet BLM standards. When it is necessary to gain access across a fenceline for construction purposes, the fence must be braced. Four-inch timber or equivalent must be installed and the gateway kept closed when not in actual use. All gates found closed during the course of the operation must be reclosed after each passage of equipment and crew members. A cattleguard may be required on main travel routes.

If road construction cuts through natural topography that serves as a livestock barrier, a fence must be constructed.

Drilling pits will be fenced upon completion of drilling operations, unless the pit is immediately filled in.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

All areas subject to surface disturbance or rehabilitation that have not been previously inventoried for cultural resources must be inventoried prior to starting the activity. Both direct and indirect damage will be avoided to the extent possible without curtailing valid rights.

Cultural resources will be evaluated under existing federal laws and regulations. Consultation with the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will occur wherever mandated.

Surface disturbance will be allowed only after cultural resource management objectives are met. All sites will be avoided or mitigated in keeping with the specific management objectives assigned. Disturbance to or loss of any cultural property to the extent that the specific cultural resource management objective cannot be met is considered to be unnecessary and undue degradation and will not be allowed, regardless of the causal activity.

The following special management conditions are needed to achieve cultural resource management objectives:

- All sites managed for conservation must be avoided and protected from natural and human-caused deterioration. They are closed to conflicting uses. They remain under protective management until all similar sites not managed for conservation are used and technology used in archaeology has developed to such a state that their use would make a major contribution to archaeological study of the area.

- Sites managed for public values must first have their information potential recovered through appropriate study guided by an approved research design, in order to mitigate the impacts of visitor use and to provide information for interpretation.
- All other sites are managed for their information potential; they must be avoided until their potential is collected through appropriate study guided by an approved research design.

VISUAL RESOURCES

BLM may require semipermanent and permanent facilities to be painted to blend with the natural surroundings.

With BLM approval, existing roads or trails may be improved (bladed) if impassable by vehicles or equipment. No widening or realignment will be allowed unless approved by BLM. Existing trails may have to be reclaimed or brought back to original conditions. New trails may be constructed only when vehicle and equipment passage is otherwise impossible, and only with the concurrence of BLM. There will be no straight line-of-sight bulldozing; any path dozed through a timbered area will take a zig-zag path. Any pushed trees are to be readily retrievable without additional disturbance, if needed for reclamation.

Upon project completion, the area and access routes not needed for BLM or BLM-authorized purposes will be reclaimed to as near the original condition as possible.

All disturbed areas will be recontoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography. All berms will be removed and all cuts (including roads) filled.

Drill hole cuttings will be placed down the hole, and any remaining cuttings will be buried at the drill hole location.

Construction areas and access roads will be kept litter-free. The operator must provide a trash cage.

For other types of activities, such as recreation events, trash will be collected and retained during the operation. All garbage, trash, flagging, lath, etc. will be removed from the area and hauled to an authorized dump site.

WILDLIFE

Known raptor nest sites in both San Rafael Resource Area (SRRA) and Forest Planning Unit (FPU) will be protected. Permitted activities within 0.5 mile of active nest sites (these have not been mapped and may vary in location from year to year) will be restricted during the nesting season (generally February through August annually).

ENDANGERED SPECIES

All surface-disturbing activities, including recreation events, will require a clearance to ensure protection of threatened or endangered (T/E) species.

T/E species will be managed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act and all other applicable laws and policies. Under the Endangered Species Act, the habitat of a T/E species will not be disturbed unless the species would benefit from the disturbance, or the action would not affect the recovery of the species. Candidate species will be managed to protect them from actions that would contribute to the need to list them as T/E species. Activities or projects will be checked to ensure adequate protection for these species.

FIRE

All wildfires endangering life or property will be suppressed. Where resource conditions warrant, a fire rehabilitation plan will be developed and implemented, using native or exotic species.

APPENDIX 1 - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONSISTENCY REVIEW AND DETERMINATION

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the mandate of the BLM Director, Appendix 1 addresses the issue of National Park Service (NPS) consistency review and determination raised in the protest of the proposed resource management plan (RMP) by the National Parks and Conservation Association. Conformance with the mandate is directed by the Utah State Director in the Record of Decision for the San Rafael RMP and Rangeland Program Summary.

The NPS has prepared general management plans for Canyonlands and Capitol Reef National Parks (NPs) and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA). Portions of these three parks adjoin the San Rafael planing area. Input from NPS was solicited and incorporated in the preparation of the draft resource management plan and environmental impact statement (RMP/EIS) and in the proposed RMP and final EIS. NPS input was gathered through the normal scoping process; in routine coordination meetings that occurred in the Moab District office between Bureau and NPS personnel from the three units mentioned here; in informal staff contacts between local agency offices; and from written comments on the draft RMP/EIS.

The goal of the RMP is to manage public lands for multiple uses of public resources, within the framework of applicable laws, regulations, and agency policies, as long as certain cultural resource values, certain scenic values, certain wildlife habitats, and critical soils are protected and mineral uses are otherwise allowed to increase.

The RMP's consistency with NPS general management plans is presented below.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Public Law 88-590, September 12, 1964, established Canyonlands NP, and Public Law 92-154, November 12, 1971, revised the park's boundaries. Although all grazing on lands within the original park boundaries was terminated as of June 30, 1975, the Secretary issued a policy directive on February 11, 1975 which allowed grazing on lands included in the boundary until May 31, 1983 (revision to Public Law 92-154). During this time, a cooperative management agreement between NPS and BLM outlined BLM's management of grazing within the park until the phase-out was complete.

The management plan for Canyonlands NP [NPS, 1978] divides the park into different management zones. Horseshoe Canyon falls into the historic zone. The NPS strategy is to manage it as a rugged, wild area with remoteness and self-reliance as the principal elements of the visitor experience. Facilities and programs will be kept to a minimum with their primary purpose being information, orientation, and safety. Potential uses include interpretation, four-wheel driving, marked routes, four-wheel-drive camping, and backpacking. The affected NP acreage totals approximately 6,870 acres [BLM records].

Horseshoe Canyon is located between the Horseshoe North and Horseshoe South Allotments, which overlap the administrative boundaries of the San Rafael Resource Area (SRRA) of Moab District and the Henry Mountain Resource Area (HMRA) of Richfield District. The park lands are located entirely within HMRA.

Through an "Interdistrict Agreement for Vegetation Allocation to Livestock, Wild Horses, Burros, and Wildlife Habitat Management" between

the Richfield and Moab District Managers, SRRA administers livestock and wild horse grazing and wildlife habitat management programs within the Horseshoe North and Horseshoe South Allotments. Richfield District retains management responsibility for wild burros. The goals and objectives of the RMP would apply to these programs only.

The RMP management objectives for the grazing program are to continue to manage rangelands to produce livestock forage and water to meet current demand, so long as critical soil areas, scenic values, and crucial wildlife habitats are protected. Grazing management under the RMP is based upon the concept of sustained yield for forage while managing watersheds to bring water quality into compliance with federal and state standards. Horseshoe Canyon is inaccessible to livestock because of fences and topographic barriers. Even though SRRA is responsible for wild horses, none are known to exist in this area.

Wildlife habitat management objectives under the RMP are to provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife species and to alter management of wildlife habitats to protect crucial wildlife habitats and certain desert bighorn sheep and riparian habitat areas; to protect and conserve all officially listed and candidate plant and animal species and their habitats, as provided by law; and to increase animal and plant populations where opportunities exist.

The alternative actions analyzed in the draft and final EISs were developed to emphasize and focus on different resource values. The alternatives are briefly described as follows:

- A No action; maintains existing situation.
- B Provides for the maximum amount of livestock grazing and minerals production; makes lands available for right-of-way corridors where conflicts with livestock grazing or mineral activities do not occur;
- C Maximizes opportunities for nonmotorized recreation; manages wildlife habitat to allow wildlife populations to attain prior stable numbers.

- D Provides for maximum watershed condition by minimizing surface disturbance to critical watershed areas; provides the maximum protection of cultural resources.
- E Maximizes access and the opportunities for motorized recreation.
- F Protect critical soils and scenic resources within the San Rafael Swell; protects crucial wildlife habitats; provides special management for certain vegetation and cultural resource values; and maintains existing livestock, wild horse and burro, and mineral uses where no conflict with the other listed goals would occur.

Comparing the management strategy for Horseshoe Canyon against the goals and objectives of the RMP and alternative actions for range, wildlife habitat management, it has been concluded that there would be no conflict between agency objectives. Therefore, the the San Rafael RMP is determined consistent with the Canyonlands NP management plan.

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK

The general management plan (October 1982) of Capitol Reef NP established four management zones: natural, recreation and resource utilization, development, and cultural. Lands along the NPS-BLM boundary fall into the natural zone.

Under the Capitol Reef National Park Act, BLM is responsible for management of grazing in Capitol Reef NP. The Act contains a plan to phase out grazing in the NP by allowing the original permit holder or his heirs only one renewal of a 10-year permit. Public Law 97-341 (October 15, 1982) amended this Act to allow current permit holders or their heirs to maintain the permits until December 31, 1994. After that date, the permit will cease to exist. The permit cannot be transferred to another party.

A portion of the Rock Springs Allotment overlaps Capitol Reef NP. The original permit holder was Carlyle Baker, who transferred grazing privileges to the Taylor-Johnson Land Company on September 26, 1972. The grazing privileges on the Rock Springs Allotment, including the portion in Capitol Reef NP, were transferred to

Jeffery Ranches, Inc., on March 17, 1978. BLM issued a decision suspending grazing in the Capitol Reef NP portion of that allotment to comply with the Capitol Reef National Park Act. Jeffery Ranches, Inc., filed an appeal on March 31, 1986 (case UT-050-85-4), and an Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) decision on that appeal is now pending (May 1991). The affected acreage of the NP in this allotment totals approximately 3,310 acres [BLM records].

The Capitol Reef plan allows for maintenance of the natural setting with no development other than routine road maintenance. Off-road vehicle (ORV) use in these areas is limited to designated roads. NP lands are closed to mineral leasing. The Capitol Reef General Management Plan does not address mineral disposal, but indicates that an approved plan of operation would be required prior to any exploration or mining activities.

The adjacent public lands fall into the semi-primitive motorized (SPM) and roaded natural (RN) recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) classes. The RMP designates the majority of the public lands open to ORV use with use restricted to designated roads and trails in critical soil areas. The RMP maintains the adjacent public lands open for oil and gas leasing, geophysical exploration, mineral materials disposal, and mining location, with special conditions applied to protect critical soil areas.

The RMP also provides for the establishment of rights-of-way and land use development, but would avoid areas of critical soils. The public lands fall within visual resource management (VRM) classes II and IV. The goals and objectives of the range and wildlife programs were described under the section addressing the Canyonlands NP.

Those elements of the RMP pertaining to the range and wildlife programs are consistent with the goals and objectives of the Capitol Reef management plan. Livestock grazing is permitted on the public lands and is cooperatively managed on the park unit by BLM and NPS.

The direction set forth in the RMP for the minerals program is not inconsistent with the park management plan, since the latter suggests

that mineral activity may occur. However, mineral development would be subject to discretionary approval by NPS. Under the RMP, all physical developments for oil and gas or mining could be located on public land. Exploration activities associated with oil and gas or mining would be short-term. Long-term developments are unlikely, due to the low to moderate potential for occurrence of oil and gas or locatable minerals. If a significant mineral resource were discovered and large-scale development occurred, an inconsistency would exist due to the probable visual impact that such a development would have within the park viewshed.

The direction for the rights-of-way and lands programs is also consistent with the NP plan. The likelihood of a right-of-way development on adjacent public lands is extremely minimal, because of the area's remoteness and limited resource potential. Even if small rights-of-way were constructed, standard operating procedures would mitigate the visual impact sufficiently to leave the viewshed of the park relatively unaffected. If, however, a major resource-related development were to occur, rights-of-way or land developments would contribute to the visual impact within the park viewshed. Such an occurrence would be inconsistent with the park management plan.

The ORV designations of open and restricted to designated roads and trails are consistent with the park plan, which provides for routine road maintenance. The ORV implementation plan, with its map preparation and signing campaign, should provide adequate public information for maintaining the activity within authorized areas (out of the park) and on designated roads and trails (to protect critical soil areas).

All other program goals and objectives not specifically mentioned (cultural management, forest management and development, watershed management, etc.) are consistent with the Capitol Reef management plan.

The alternatives presented in the final EIS set forth goals and management actions that attempt to maximize resource uses or protection within the various programs. These have been described in the section under Canyonlands NP. On the surface, there would appear to be considerable

difference in the effects of implementing each alternative. However, due to resource limitations, the ability to maximize opportunities in many programs does not exist. For example, there is no big game wildlife habitat within the planning area adjacent to Capitol Reef NP. Therefore, there is essentially no opportunity to attain the prior stable wildlife numbers called for under alternative C. Similarly, mineral potential is low to moderate; opportunities for mineral production are limited even under alternative B, which seeks to maximize mineral production. The net effect of these resource limitations is to narrow the resource use/production and development opportunities among the alternatives to the extent that there would be no significant differences in effect between the RMP and alternatives. Therefore, the alternatives would also be consistent with the Capitol Reef management plan, except as noted for the RMP.

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The Act of October 27, 1972, which established Glen Canyon NRA, gave BLM the responsible to manage grazing in the NRA and required consultation with NPS prior to any range improvements or proposed changes in grazing use. A portion of Glen Canyon NRA is in the Horseshoe South Allotment. The affected acreage of the NRA in this allotment totals approximately 12,810 acres [BLM records].

The general management plan for Glen Canyon NRA (November 1979) established four management zones: natural, recreation and resource utilization, development, and cultural. Lands along the NPS-BLM boundary fall into the recreation and utilization zone.

The management strategy for this zone is three-fold:

- (1) maintenance of natural processes;
- (2) enhancement of fish and game populations; and
- (3) consumption of renewable and nonrenewable resources subject to protection of recreational values.

Permitted recreational activities include, among others, bicycling, scenic touring (auto, four-wheel-drive), riding trailbikes and dunebuggies restricted to designated areas.

Developments that would be permitted within the zone include mining facilities, utility lines, unpaved roads and primitive trailhead facilities. Also included are management facilities and practices necessary to sustain grazing (limited to non-mechanical types). The NRA lies within Wayne County and the HMRA, Richfield District. Approximately 2.5 mile of the NRA borders Emery County and the SRRA, Moab District. As was the case with Horseshoe Canyon, the livestock grazing, wild horses, and wildlife habitat on public lands in Wayne County are administered by SRRA under the terms of the interdistrict agreement. The public lands within Emery County are also administered by SRRA, but responsibility includes all resource programs.

The management objectives for the grazing program within Wayne and Emery Counties are to continue to manage rangelands to produce livestock forage and water to meet current demand so long as critical soil areas, scenic value and crucial wildlife habitats are protected. noted, the NP permits grazing. The NRA lands are part of the Horseshoe South Allotment, which is managed by BLM in consultation with NPS. Even though SRRA is responsible for wild horses, none are known to exist.

The RMP management objectives for the wildlife program are to provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife species and to alter management of wildlife habitats to protect crucial wildlife habitats and certain desert bighorn sheep and riparian habitat areas; to protect and conserve all officially listed and candidate plant and animal species and their habitats, as provided by law; and to increase animal and plant populations where opportunities exist.

The public lands in Emery County are subject to SRRA administration for all resource programs. The consistency finding for range, wild horses, and wildlife habitat management is the same as the Wayne County determination.

The management objectives for the oil and gas, geothermal, mineral materials, and mining law administration programs are to make public lands available for leasing and development only so long as RMP goals are met. A similar objective exists for rights-of-way and other land developments and uses. All development activities would be governed by VRM class II standards. ORV use would be either restricted to designated roads and trails or unrestricted, depending upon the presence of critical soil areas.

The recreation and resource utilization zone within the NRA permits grazing, ORV use, mining, and utility developments while maintaining natural processes and enhancing fish and game populations. This management strategy is similar to the goals of the RMP and the management objectives expressed therein. Therefore, the RMP is determined consistent with the NRA management plan. All other program objectives not specifically mentioned, such as cultural resource management; watershed management; forest management and development; and wilderness management, would also be consistent with the NRA plan because they would not apply (forest management and development) or because the primary focus is preservation/protection or improvement.

The SRRA responsibility in Wayne County is limited to livestock grazing, wild horse, and wildlife habitat management; additional program responsibilities exist for the public lands in Emery County. The administrative boundary of the Horseshoe South Allotment encompasses the

NRA lands and the adjacent public lands in Emery and Wayne Counties. These lands are grazed in common, and management actions are taken only after consultation with NPS. Grazing and wildlife habitat management are inextricably inter-related. The consultation requirement for grazing actions in the NRA indirectly influences and affects grazing and wildlife habitat management actions on public lands. Thus, regardless of the goals and objectives of a particular EIS alternative, it is extremely unlikely that NPS would concur with grazing management actions that would compromise its management plan strategy. By default, then, all alternatives would be consistent with the NPS plan.

In spite of differing emphases or focus of the several alternatives (A through F), the expected difference in use and development levels between the RMP and alternatives would be minimal. The main reasons for this are the extreme remoteness of the area (limited access), limited resource potential (except for uranium and possibly gypsum, for which no market exists), and the VRM class I and II standards imposed by the alternatives.

The effects of these limitations, coupled with the goals and objectives of the alternatives, would result in considerably less use and development and more resource protection under alternatives C and D compared to the RMP; use/development and resource protection levels would not exceed those of the RMP for alternatives A, B, E, and F. Thus, all alternatives would be consistent with the NRA plan.